The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY FEB. 22, 1893. NO. 47

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m.. 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:98; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a.'m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon,12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.		Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
611	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & assville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

LIFE.

What is life?
A round of years;
Filled with joy! whelmed with tears.
Part weal—part woe.
Darkened days, and days aglow,
A dirge—a song;
A ceaseless fight 'twixt right and wrong.
This is life,
There is naught such as men call death,
Is but the ceasing of the earth—breath;
The breathing in a purer clime
The balmy air
Of Heaven's eternal summer time.

—*J. Hoffman Botter, in Ram's Horn.*

A Trip in the Cold.

Tuesday, January the 10th, will long be remembered, at least by those who were out of doors, as a day of intense cold. It appeared to me that the Storm God had intrenched himself somewhere in the vicinity of the mouth of Raystown Branch and from this point of vantage made desperate efforts to freeze every traveler who attempted to cross the river by the Montgomery hollow bridge. Good gracious! What screaming gusts of wind he sent whistling through, and over, and around and under the bridge. How the drifts of snow were lifted from the hardened surface of the water, and sent whirling and eddying and sifting around the chilled and benumbed passenger. The very water seemed to suffer. It stopped helpless in midstream and now and then uttered a hollow moan as it forced its icy sheath upward and burst it with a crackling, angry roar that died out away down by the ripples.

After such an experience, what a delight lurks in the downy cushions of a railroad coach. Blessings on the memory of Stevenson, whose genius taught us the way to travel in comfort. Our joys are always enhanced and intensified by comparison and how we revelled in midsummer warmth and almost Eastern indolence and luxury, while the Arctic landscapes rushed by us with their rocks lying motionless in sullen silence and their trees bending as far as possible from the freezing blasts. The sensation was again that of early life when your head was on a feather pillow only eight inches from the gusty rainfall rattling on a shingle roof. As we rushed through Jack's Narrows the drifting snow, or perhaps the ice forming on the window panes seemed to exaggerate the height and baldness of these twin peaks, and a fragment of the old hymn transformed into symphony with the surroundings came to me o'er and o'er:"—

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er,
Those peaks have grown much higher
Since I was here before.

But the Storm King would not be altogether balked; trains were all late, and our accommodation coach, which stopped at each wood pile, had to switch off for the passage of trains scheduled on faster time. "The Hon. Edward Murphy, jr., will be elected Senator from New York," said the garrulous passenger during one of our many "lays over" as he unfolded a copy of the Philadelphia *Times*. "Ah, yes," said the contemplative passenger, "and—and Cleveland don't seem to want him much. This party called Democratic," continued the contemplative passenger, "is a heterogeneous mixture—rag-tag and and bob-tail, rag-tag and bob-tail." "Better a heterogeneous mixture," retorted the garrulous passenger, "than be floated by the negro vote." "So," continued the contemplative passenger, "we would still be on top if the negroes were permitted to vote and have his vote counted." "We do not interfere with his voting," said the garrulous passenger "Of course not. You allow him to vote; it pleases him and does not affect the majority you intend shall be returned." "The negro is turning to us," said the garrulous passenger. "Why I saw seven in a bunch march up to our polls and vote the Democratic ticket straight." "Um, um, I have no doubt those were counted," and our train moved on.

Lewistown at last and a cold ride over jarring cobble-stones, up to the court house. The science of architecture was certainly in its infancy when this court house was planned. The stranger, seeking its hallowed interior enters a tunnel like passage paved with soft brick, whose corners and edges, like the natural angles of character, have been worn away by friction with a cold and unfeeling world. This condition leans a paping hiatus between the brick that makes possible the thought within the beholder's breast that these brick, from long association with much quarreling, have each come to regard his neighbor with suspicion and are endeavoring to isolate themselves, so to speak. At any rate there are crevices left where the edges fail to meet, but these crevices are not vacant by any means. Many effete quids of tobacco fill all the void, and an occasional and lonely one, here and there on the walls, looks, to the unpracticed eye very much like one of Nick Isenberg's oaths.

I mounted the wide hallway and attempted to enter the auditorium, but the doors were locked. "Court is not sitting," said the man who fires the building, and also "fires" the offender who interferes with the solemnity that characterizes the dead level of justice down here. "Well, if he, she or it"—what in thunder is the gender of court anyway—"isn't sitsiting, does Mifflin county etiquette require the stranger to freeze at the outer gates of the hall of justice?" "By no means," and he conducted me into a small room, dingy and smoky, with a pile of fine coal in one corner and a bench in the other. Then I arose in my indignation and said, "Lo, tomorrow I will move the honorable court of quarter sessions, oyer and terminer and general jail delivery that he proceed to erect a new court house, *de novo multum in farvo, scire facias*, and all the rest of it." Then said the firer in much surprise, "And whence comest thou, oh, Howadgi, of the mighty lip?" "I come from the pleasant land of Huntingdon. Oh, most sapient puncher of fires; from the land where we each carry a court house in our pockets or at least a reminder thereof in the shape of a tax receipt for know ye, that in the vales of Huntingdon we pay shekels of gold and shekels of silver that the city may be glorified overmuch, and in this beautiful land, they that build the court house place therein their political tombstone that he who runs may read, and also they that build the bridges, have their names blown in bold relief upon the same that they may endure forever, and the Granger, when he passeth that way, bloweth them again in his anger. I noticed these names as I passed the Montgomery hollow bridge, Gregory, Griffith and McNeal, and as the north wind screamed and rushed downward and around the curves and through the gorges that hamper the beautiful river it seemed to ring the changes on these beautiful lines, the last that Alfred Tennyson ever penned:

"Gregory, Griffith and McNeal,
This bridge is largely made of steel,
The county commissioners likely had a pull,
And Mack drove home the Durham—Durham—"

Here the poet Laureate's breath failed and he died.

D.

Hypocrites and Heroes.

Written for the ITEM.

I have sometimes thought that all the hypocrites in the world are not worth one drop of honest blood. It is a pity that any good man ever died for religion. It seems too bad to see a good man sacrificed for a lot of wild beasts and cattle. If it had not been for these men we would have been wild beasts and savages to-day. When I read these frightful books it seems to me sometimes as though I had suffered all these things myself; it seems to me as though I had been staked out upon the sands of the sea and drowned by the inexorable, advancing tide; as though my nails had been torn from my hands and into the bleeding quicks needles had been thrust; as though I had been chained in the cell of the inquisition and listened with dying ears for the coming footsteps of release; as though I had stood upon the scaffold and saw the glittering ax fall upon me; as though the flames had climbed around my limbs, and scorched my eyes to blindness, and as though my ashes had been scattered to the four-winds by all the countless hands of fate, and while I so feel I denounce slavery and superstition everywhere.

Let us go back to the time when society was first formed a long time ago. Blackstone and Locke have always taken the ground that society was first formed by contract. I don't believe it. How did men originally come together? By contract? No. By necessity? Yes. I suppose that man, from the most grotesque savage up to Haeckel, has had a philosophy of some kind, in order to account for all the phenomena of nature he may have observed.

The question, "What shall we do to be saved?" has been asked for a great many hundred years, and by a great many honest people. It has been asked by those whose faces were covered with tears; it has been propounded by hypocrites millions of times. That question has allowed illness to live upon the crust of hunger. I thank Luther for protesting against the abuses of the church, but denounce him because he was an enemy of liberty. I thank Calvin for writing a book in favor of religious freedom. I thank Thomas Paine because he was a believer in liberty. We should thank all those who have helped to raise us from that state of degradation into which mankind had fallen. A. W.

An Even Thing.

It was on Sunday. The man coming up the street carried a silver-headed cane and walked with great dignity. The man coming down the street displayed a heavy watch chain across his vest and wore a plug hat. As they met they stopped and stared at each other for a long minutes. Then the one with the cane inquired:

"Strange nigger, was yo' lookin' fur anybody in dis town?"

"Strange nigger yo' self!" exclaimed the other. "What plantashun does yo' belong at?"

"Hu!"

"Hu!"

"Look heah, nigger," continued the man with the cane, as he drew himself up, "you' 'years to be one of dem common cotton pickers from de bottom lands what doan' know a 'stinguished gem'lan when dey sees him. Yo' better git dem eyes open!"

"Does yo' call yo'self a 'stinguished pusson?" demanded the man with the watch chain.

"Of co'se I does! I want yo' to understand, sab, dat I am be janitor of de City Hall. Mebbe yo' was also a 'stinguished pusson?"

"Mebbe I was, sah! Admit me to controduce myself as de janitor of de Poss' Offis Buildin'!"

"What! Am dat yo', Misses Taylor?"

"Of co'se. An yo' am Misser Johnson?"

"Sartin! Why, we's been disacquainted obser fo'teen y'ars, an' yit we didn't know each odder when we met! I'ze powerful glad to see yo', Misser Johnson. Let's furder 'stinguish ourself by walkin' around town togedder and paralyzin' common trash!"

WINDING A WATCH.

It is Better to Do it in the Morning Than at Night.

"My watch," said a gentleman to the salesman, exhibiting a costly repeater, "varies a minute in a week. It ought to keep to the second, and so you represented it to me when I purchased it. "Look at it."

The salesman critically examined the works through his glass, closed the case and handed the timekeeper to its owner, says the New York *Sun*.

"There is nothing the matter with your watch. It will keep perfect time if you wind it in the morning."

"Oh," laughed the gentleman, "that's a chestnut. I wind it at a certain hour at night."

"That has nothing to do with it," responded the jeweler. During the night your watch is quiet, that is, it hangs in your vest which is quiet. If you don't wind it at night the mainspring is then relaxed instead of being in that condition during the day. By winding it in the morning the mainspring remains close and tight all day. It keeps the movement steady at a time when you are handling it, running around and more or less jarring it as you hasten about the city attending to your daily affairs. A relaxed mainspring at this time accounts for the fine watches varying slightly."

—Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. For sale by T. M. Logan.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "God Among the Shells."

TEXT: *"And the Lord said unto Moses, Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte and onycha."*—Exodus xxx., 34.

You may not have noticed the shells of the Bible, although in this early part of the sacred book God calls you to consider and employ them as He called Moses to consider and employ them. The onycha of my text is a shell found on the banks of the Red Sea, and Moses and his army must have crushed many of them under foot as they crossed the bisected waters, onycha on the beach and onycha in the unfolded bed of the deep. I shall speak of this shell as a beautiful and practical revelation of God, and as true as the first chapter of Genesis and the last chapter of Revelation or everything between.

Not only is this shell, the onycha, found at the Red Sea, but in the waters of India. It not only delectates the eye with its convolutions of beauty, white and lustrous and serrated, but blesses the nostril with a pungent aroma. This shellfish, accustomed to feed on spikenard, is redolent with that odorous plant—redolent when alive and redolent when dead. Its shells when burned bewitch the air with fragrance.

In my text God commands Moses to mix this onchya with the perfumes of the altar in the ancient tabernacle, and I propose to mix some of its perfumes at the altar of Brooklyn Tabernacle, for, having spoken to you on the "Astronomy of the Bible; or, God Among the Stars;" the "Chronology of the Bible; or, God Among the Centuries," the "Ornithology of the Bible; or, God Among the Birds;" the "Mineralogy of the Bible; or, God Among the Amethysts;" the "Ichthyology of the Bible; or, God Among the Fishes," I now come to speak of the "Conchology of the Bible; or, God Among the Shells."

It is a secret that you may keep for me, for I have never before told it to any one, that in all the realms of the natural world there is nothing to me so fascinating, so completely absorbing, so full of suggestiveness, as a shell. What? More entertaining than a bird, which can sing, when a shell cannot sing? Well, there you have made a great mistake. Pick up the onycha from the banks of the Red Sea or pick up a bivalve from the beach of the Atlantic Ocean and listen, and you hear a whole choir of marine voices—bass, alto, soprano—in an unknown tongue, but seeming to chant, as I put them to my ear, "The sea is His and He made it;" others singing, "Thy way, O God, is in the sea;" others hymning, "He ruleth the raging of the sea."

"What," says some one else, "does the shell impress you more than the star?" In some respects, yes, because I can handle the shell and closely study the shell, while I cannot handle the star, and if I study it must study it at a distance of millions and millions of miles.

"What," says some one else, "are you more impressed by the shell than the flower?" Yes, for it has far greater varieties and far greater richness of color, as I could show you in thousands of specimens, and because the shell does not fade, as does the rose leaf, but maintains its beauty century after century, so that the onycha which the hoof of Pharaoh's horse knocked aside in the chase of the Israelites across the Red Sea may have kept its luster to this hour. Yes, they are so particolored and many colored that you might pile them up until you would have a wall with all the colors of the wall of heaven, from the jasper at the bottom to the amethyst at the top.

Oh, the shells! The petrified foam of the sea. Oh, the shells! The hardened bubbles of the deep. Oh, the shells, which are the diadems thrown by the ocean to the feet of the continents. How the shells are ribbed, grooved, cylindered, mottled, iridescent! They were used as coin by some of the Nations. They were fastened in belts by others, and made in handles of wooden implements by still others. Mollusks not only of the sea, but mollusks of the land. Do you know how much they have had to do with the world's history? They saved the church of God from extinguishment.

The Israelites marched out of Egypt 2,000,000 strong, besides flocks and herds. The Bible says "the people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading troughs being bound up in the clothes on their shoulders. They were thrust forth out of Egypt and could not tarry; neither had they prepared for themseves any victuals." Just think of it? Forty years in the wilderness. Infidelity triumphantly asks, How could they live forty years in the wilderness without food? You say manna fell. Oh, that was after a long while. They would have starved fifty times before the manna fell. The fact is, they were chiefly kept alive by the mollusks of the land or shelled creatures. Mr. Fronton and Mr. Sicard took the same route from Egypt toward Canaan that the Israelites took, and they give this as their testimony.

"Although the children of Israel must have consisted of about 2,000,000 souls, with baggage and innumerable flocks and herds, they were not likely to experience any inconvenience in their march. Several thousand persons might walk abreast with the greatest ease in the very narrowest part of the valley in which they first began to file off. It soon afterward expands to above three leagues in width. With respect to forage they would be at no loss. The ground is covered with tamarisk, broom, clover and saint foin, of which latter especially camels are passionately fond, besides almost every variety of odoriferous plant and herb proper for pasturage.

"The whole sides of the valley through which the children of Israel marched are still tufted with brushwood, which doubtless afforded food for their beasts, together with many drier sorts for lighting fire, on which the Israelites could with the greatest ease bake the dough they brought with them on small iron plates, which form a constant appendage to the baggage of an oriental traveler. Lastly, the herbage underneath these trees and shrubs is completely covered with snails of a prodigious size and of the best sort, and, however uninviting such a repast ought appear to us, they are here esteemed a great delicacy. They are so plentiful in this valley that it may be literally said that it is difficult to take one step without treading on them."

So the shelled creatures saved the host of Israelites on the march to the promised land, and the attack of infidelity at this point is defeated by the facts, as infidelity is always defeated by facts, since it is founded on ignorance. In writing and printing our interrogation point has at the bottom a mark like a period and over it a flourish like the swing of a teamster's whip, and we put this interrogation point at the end of a question, but in the Spanish language the interrogation point is twice used for each question. At the beginning of the question the interrogation point is presented upside down, and at the close of the question right side up. When infidelity puts a question about the Scriptures, as it always indicates ignorance, the question ought to be printed with two interrogation points, one at the beginning and one at the close, but both upside down.

Thank God for the wealth of mollusks all up and down the earth, whether feeding the Israelites on their way to the land flowing with milk and honey, or, as we are better acquainted with the mollusks, when flung to the beach of lake or sea. There are three great families of them. If I should ask you to name three of the great royal families of the earth, perhaps you would respond, the house of Stewart, the house of Hapsburg, the house of Bourbon, but the three royal families of mollusks are the univalve, or shell in one part, the bivalve, or shell of two parts, and multivalve, or shell in many parts, and I see God in their every hinge, in their every tooth, in their every cartilage, in their every ligament, in their every spiral ridge, and in their every color, prism on prism, and their adaptation of thin shells for still ponds and thick coating for boisterous seas. They all dash upon me the thought of the providential care of God.

What is the use of all this architecture of the shell, and why is it pictured from the outside lip clear down into its labyrinths of construction? Why the infinity of skill and radiance in a shell? What is the use of the color and exquisite curve of a thing so insignificant as a shellfish? Why, when the conchologist by dredge or rake fetches the crustaceous specimens to the shore, does he find at his feet whole alhambras and coliseums and parthenons and crystal palaces of beauty in miniature, and these bring to light only an infinitesmal part of the opulence in the great subaqueous world. Linnæus counted 2300 species of shells, but conchology had then only begun its achievements.

While exploring the bed of the Atlantic Ocean in preparation for laying the cable shelled animals were brought up from depths of 1000 fathoms. When lifting the telegraph wire from the Mediterranean and Red Seas, shelled creatures were brought up from depths of 2000 fathoms. The English admiralty, exploring in behalf of science, found mollusks at a depth of 2435 fathoms, or 14,210 feet deep. What a realm awful for vastness!

As the shell is only the house and the wardrobe of insignificant animals of the deep, why all that wonder and beauty of construction. God's care for them is the only reason. And if God provide so munificently for them, will He not see that you have wardrobe and shelter? Wardrobe and shelter for a periwinkle! Shall there not be wardrobe and shelter for a man? Wow! God give a coat of mail for the defense of a nautilus and leave you no defense against the storm? Does He build a stone house for a creature that lasts a season and leave without home a soul that takes hold on centuries and eons?

Hugh Miller found "the Footprints of the Creator in the old red sandstone," and I hear the harmonies of God in the tinkle of the sea shells when the tides come in. The same Christ who drew a lesson of providential care from the fact that God clothes with grass the field instructs me to draw the same lesson from the shells.

In almost every man's life, however well born and prosperous for years, and in almost every woman's life, there comes a very dark time, at least once. A conjunction of circumstances will threaten bankruptcy and homelessness and starvation. It may be that these words will meet the ear or will meet the eye of those who are in such a state of foreboding. Come, then, and see how God gives an ivory palace to a water animal that you could cover with a ten-cent piece and clothes in armor against all attack a coral no bigger than a snowflake. I do not think that God will take better care of a bivalve than of one of His own children.

I rake to your feet with the gospel rake the most thorough evidences of God's care for His creatures. I pile around you great mounds of shells that they may teach you a most comforting theology. Oh, ye of little faith, walk among these arbors of coraline and look at these bouquets of shell, fit to be handed a queen on her coronation day, and see these fallen rainbows of color, and examine these lilies in stone, these primroses in stone, these heliotropes in stone, these cowslips in stone, these geraniums in stone, these japonicas in stone.

O ye who have your telescopes ready looking out on clear nights, trying to see what is transpiring in Mars, Jupiter and Mercury, know that within a few hours' walk or ride of where you now are there are whole worlds that you might explore, but of which you are unconscious, and among the most beautiful and suggestive of these worlds is the conchological world. Take this lesson of a providential care. How does that old hymn go?

> We may, like ships, by tempests be tossed
> On perilous deeps, but cannot be lost.
> Though satan enrages the wind and the tide,
> The promise assures us the Lord will provide.

But while you get this pointed lesson of providential care from the shelled creatures of the deep, notice in their construction that God helps them to help themselves. This house of stone in which they live is not dropped on them and is not built around them. The material for it exudes from their own bodies and is adorned with a colored fluid from the pores of their own neck. It is a most interesting thing to see these crustacean animals fashion their own homes out of carbonate of lime and membrane.

And all of this is a mighty lesson to those who are waiting for others to build their fortunes when they ought to go to work and, like the mollusks, build their own fortunes out of their own brain, out of their own sweat, out of their own industries. Not a mollusk on all the beaches of all the seas would have a house of shell if it had not itself built one. Do not wait for others to shelter you or prosper you. All the crustaceous creatures of the earth from every flake of their covering and from every ridge of their tiny castles on Atlantic and Pacific and Mediterranean coasts say, "Help yourself, while God helps you to help yourself."

Those people who are waiting for their father or rich old uncle to die and leave them a fortune are as silly as a mollusk would be to wait for some other mollusk to drop on it a shell equipment. It would kill the mollusk as in most cases it destroys a man. Not one person out of a hundred ever was strong enough to stand a large estate by inheritance dropped on him in a chunk. Have great expectations from only two persons—God and yourself. Let the onycha of my text become your preceptor.

But the more I examine the shells the more I am impressed that God is a God of emotion. Many scoff at emotion and seem to think that God is a God of cold geometry and iron laws and eternal apathy and enthroned stoicism. No! No! The shells with overpowering emphasis deny it. While law and order reign in the universe, you have but to see the lavishness of color on the crustacea, all shades of crimson from faintest blush to blood of battlefield, all shades of green, all shades of all colors from deepest black to whitest light just called out on the shells with no more order than a mother premeditates or calculates how many kisses and hugs she shall give her babe waking up in the morning sunlight.

Yes, my God is an emotional God, and He says, "We must have colors and let the sun paint all of them on the scroll of that shell, and we must have music, and here is a carol for the robin, and a psalm for man, and a doxology for the seraphim, and a resurrection call for the archangel." Aye, He showed Himself a God of sublime emotion when He flung Himself on this world in the personality of Christ to save it, without regard to the tears it would take, or the blood it would exhaust, or the agonies it would crush out.

When I see the Louvres and the Luxembourgs and the Vaticans of Divine painting strewn along the 8000 miles of coast, and I hear in a forest on a summer morning musical academies and Handel societies of full orchestras, I say God is a God of emotion, and if He observes mathematics it is mathematics set to music, and His figures are written not in white chalk on blackboards, but written by a finger of sunlight on walls of jasmine and trumpet creeper.

In my study of the conchology of the Bible this onycha of the text also impresses me with the fact that religion is perfumed. What else could God have meant when He said to Moses, "Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte and onycha?" Moses took that shell of the onycha, put it over the fire, and as it crumbled into ashes it exhaled an odor that hung in every curtain and filled the ancient tabernacle, and its sweet smoke escaped from the sacred precincts and saturated the outside air.

Perfume! That is what religion is. But instead of that some make it a malodor. They serve God in a rough and acerb way. They box their child's ears because he does not properly keep Sunday instead of making Sunday so attractive the child could not help but keep it. They make him learn by heart a difficult chapter in the book of Exodus, with all the hard names, because he has been naughty. How many disagreeable good people there are! No one doubts their piety, and they will reach heaven, but they will have to get fixed up before they go there or they will make trouble by calling out to us: "Keep off that grass!" "What do you mean by plucking that flower?" "Show your tickets!"

Oh, how many Christian people need to obey my text and take into their worship and their behavior and their consociations and presbyteries and general assemblies and conferences more onycha! I have sometimes gone in a very gala of spirit into the presence of some disagreeable Christians and in five minutes felt wretched, and at some other time I have gone depressed into the company of suave and genial souls, and in a few moments I felt exhilarant. What was the difference? It was the difference in what they burned on their censers. The one burned onycha; the other burned asafetida.

In this conchological study of the Bible I also notice that the molusks or shelled animals furnish the purple that you see richly darkening so many Scripture chapters. The purple stuff in the ancient tabernacle, the purple girdle of the priests, the purple mantle of Roman Emperors, the apparel of Dives in purple and fine linen—aye, the purple robe which in mockery was thrown upon Christ—were colored by the purple of the shells on the shores of the Mediterranean. It was discovered by a shepherd's dog having stained his mouth by breaking one of the shells, and the purple aroused admiration.

Costly purple! Six pounds of the purple liquor extracted from the shellfishes were used to prepare one pound of wool. Purple was also used on the pages of books. Bibles and prayer books appeared in purple vellum, which may still be found in some of the national libraries of Europe. Plutarch speaks of the purple which kept his beauty for 190 years. But after awhile the purple became easier to get, and that which had been a sign of imperial authority when worn in robes was adopted by many people, and so an emperor, jealous of this appropriation of the purple, made a law that any one except royalty wearing purple should be put to death.

Then, as if to punish the world for that outrage of exclusiveness, God obliterated the color from the earth, as much as to say, "If all cannot have it, none shall have it." But though God has deprived the race of that shellfish which afforded the purple there are shells enough left to make us glad and worshipful. Oh, the entrancement of hue and shape still left all up and down the beaches of all the continents! These creatures of the sea have what roofs of enameled porcelain! They dwell under what pavilions blue as the sky and fiery as a sunset and mysterious as an aurora! And am I not right in leading you for a few moments through this mighty realm of God so neglected by human eye and human footstep?

It is said that the harp and lute were invented from the fact that in Egypt the Nile overflowed its banks, and when the waters retreated tortoises were left by the million on all the lands, and these tortoises died, and soon nothing was left but the cartilages and gristle of these creatures, which tightened under the heat into musical strings that when touched by the wind or foot of man vibrated, making sweet sounds, and so the world took the hint and fashioned the harp, and am I not right in trying to make music out of the shells and lifting them as a harp, from which to thrum the jubilant praises of the Lord and the pathetic strains of human condolence?

But I find the climax of this conchology of the Bible in the pearl, which has this distinction above all other gems—that it requires no human hand to bring out its beauties. Job speaks of it, and its sheen is in Christ's sermon, and the Bible, which opens with the onycha of my text, closes with the pearl. Of such value is this crustaceous product I do not wonder that for the exclusive right of fishing for it on the shores of Ceylon a man paid to the English Government $600,000 for one season.

So exquisive is the pearl I do not wonder that Pliny thought it was made out of a drop of dew, the creature rising to the surface to take it and the chemistry of nature turning the liquid into a solid. You will see why the Bible makes so much of the pearl in its similitudes if you know how much it costs to get it. Boats with divers sail out from the island of Ceylon, ten divers to each boat. Thirteen men guide and manage the boat. Down into the dangerous depths, amid sharks that whirl around them, plunge the divers, while 60,000 people anxiously gaze on. After three or four minutes' absence from the air the diver ascends, nine-tenths strangulated and blood rushing from ears and nostrils, and flinging his pearly treasure on the sand falls into unconsciousness.

Oh, it is an awful exposure and strain and peril to fish for pearls, and yet they do so, and is it not a wonder that to get that which the Bible calls the pearl of great price, worth more than all other pearls put together, there should be so little anxiety, so little struggle, so little enthusiasm? Would God that we were all as wise as the merchantman Christ commended, "who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had and bought it."

But what thrills me with suggestiveness is the material out of which all pearls are made. They are fashioned from the wound of the shellfish. The exudation from that wound is fixed and hardened and enlarged into a pearl. The ruptured vessels of the water animals fashioned the gem that now adorns finger or carring, or sword hilt or king's crown.

So out of the wounds of earth will come the pearls of heaven. Out of the wound of bereavement the pearl of solace. Out of the wound of loss the pearl of gain. Out of the deep wound of the grave the pearl of resurrection joy. Out of the wounds of a Saviour's life and a Saviour's death the rich, the radiant, the everlasting pearl of heavenly gladness.

"And the 12 gates were 12 pearls." Take the consolation, all ye who have been hurt, whether hurt in body, or hurt in mind, or hurt in soul. Get your troubles sanctified. If you suffer with Christ on earth, you will reign with Him in glory. The tears of earth are the crystals of heaven. "Every several gate was of one pearl."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HOGS are scarce and high.

FRANCE is worth $40,300,000,000.

AMERICA is worth $47,475,000,000.

THE Economite Society is in trouble.

NEW YORK CITY'S debt is $98,556,402.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN is entirely frozen over.

UNCLE SAM pays $90,000,000 a year in salaries.

HONDURAS, Salvador and Nicaragua are on the verge of war.

SILVER in quantities is said to have been discovered near Brazil, Ind.

THIRTY-SIX new school districts were established in Kansas last year.

NEARLY 4,000,000 tons of ice have been harvested on the Hudson River this season.

ABOUT twenty-five per cent. of the cattle on Northwest ranges have perished in the late storms.

THE Mexican Government has adopted measures to retire the big copper cents from circulation.

CHILE will soon send her war ship Imperial to San Francisco laden with exhibits for the World's Fair.

REPORTS from the Southern waters are almost unanimous as to the unprecedented number of wild fowl.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., is solving the tramp problem by giving the travelers but one meal daily while in jail.

A MISSOURIAN, after forty-two years, has been compensated by the Government for a mule lost in the Mexican War.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., is to have a Masonic Lodge, the members of which will all be Chinamen. It is the first of the kind organized in the South.

GOVERNOR PATTISON ordered the entire division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, to participate in the ceremonies inaugurating President Cleveland.

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Saunders, Wis., took the wraps off their baby to have its photograph taken, after driving to Richmond, they found it dead.

PROBABLY the smallest child on record was born a few days ago in Kokomo, Ind., to Mrs. J. Enders. It is a girl and weighs with its clothing twenty-one ounces.

JUSTICE INGRAHAM at New York has decided that the Manhattan Elevated road must pay into the city five per cent. of its net earnings. The deficit covers the past ten years.

THE bill making an appropriation of $100,000 to have a Texas exhibit at the World's Fair, has been virtually killed by an indefinite postponement. If Texas is represented, it must be by private effort.

WOLVES are playing havoc with the small domestic animals in the De Lartigo region and in Grant Parish, Louisiana. The ravenous beasts have cleaned out all the lambs and pigs and "are now at work on the tougher muttons and porkers."

BY the escape of a hundred American oxen in the streets of Barcelona, Spain, the other day, nine persons were wounded and one girl killed. Seventy of the animals were shot in the street, whereupon the citizens helped themselves to steaks.

THE winter has been unusually severe all over Europe, from the Arctic to the Mediterranean. In many sections the inclemency of the season is entirely unprecedented, and even in the far North it is necessary to go back fifty years for its parallel.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE Michigan World's Fair Board will make an exhibition of its newspapers.

GERMANY'S building at the World's Fair is a handsome structure, costing $150,000, and is nearly completed.

THE Royal Chorus Society of Belginm, more than a hundred strong, will visit the World's Fair and take part in the concerts in choral hall.

IN the Fine Arts exhibit at the World's Fair will appear three pictures from Windsor Castle, loaned by Queen Victoria, and several from the Prince of Wales's collection.

THE Japanese royal family will be represented at the World's Fair. It is announced positively that the eldest son and probable successor of the Mikado will visit Chicago in September.

THE list of Germany's exhibitors at the Fair contains 5077 names. Represented in it are 230 cities and towns of the Empire, and of these forty cities send more than ten exhibits each.

THE King of Siam, at his own expense, has decided to make an interesting display in the manufactures, agricultural and forestry buildings at the World's Fair, and will also erect a royal pavilion of elaborate carved woods.

THE winning exhibitors at the World's Fair will each receive a bronze medal and a handsome diploma, setting forth the specific purpose for which the medal was awarded. Provision will be made, it is expected, for 75,000 medals and diplomas.

THE Queen Regent of Spain will be represented at the World's Columbian Exposition by the Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine. The Spanish Cabinet has sanctioned their visit to the World's Fair as representatives of Queen Regent Christina.

AN English salt concern has made a salt statue, modeled after Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New York harbor. The statue is five and a half feet high and stands on a rock salt base seven feet high. The salt was taken from a mine 250 feet deep. The English firm will send it as an exhibit to the World's Fair.

THE Paterson and Newark mills of New Jersey will make a splendid silk exhibit at the World's Fair. The silk in all its stages of manufacture will be displayed, together with the silk worms and cocoons from which the silken threads will be spun and passed through various manipulations until they appear in the finished silk texture ready for the market.

THE "white city," as the World's Fair grounds and buildings are termed, has the equipment of a model municipality. It has a combined water capacity of 54,000,000 gallons a day, and will soon have 100,000,000. It has 25 miles of water mains and 291 hydrants. A hundred more will be provided. There are 8 steam fire engines, 4 chemical engines, a ladder truck, water tower, 40 hose carts, 26,750 feet of hose, 1050 hand fire extinguishers, 2500 fire pails, a steam fire boat, 65 firemen, 150 alarm boxes, 150 patrol telephones, 500 guards, complete electric light and sewerage systems, etc., etc. By the time the Fair opens many of these facilities and equipments will be greatly increased and perfected.

A SHEPHERD dog belonging to James Webb, of Shawnee Mound, Mo., who died the other day, lay upon his master's grave for three days refusing food and water.

The Pine Bath.

The pine bath is one of the most fashionable treatment fads. A strong solution of extract of pine is poured into the water of the bath, which is made as hot as can be borne. This bath is taken at night only, and is said to soothe the restless spirit and to invoke the drowsy god as nothing else can.—Detroit Free Press.

Pins are found among the mummies of Egypt and in prehistoric caves.

Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville, O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I ***could not swallow.*** The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and Hood's Sarsaparilla and my wife for my restoration to ***perfect health."*** HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25 cents.

Dr. Kilmer's

SWAMP-ROOT

MRS. GERMAN MILLER,
Springport, Mich.

Saves Another Life!

INDIGESTION AND HEART TROUBLE CURED:

Suffered for Eight Long Years!

MRS. MILLER SAYS:—"I had been troubled for eight years with stomach and heart difficulties." **I lived mostly on milk,** as everything hurt me so. My kidneys and liver were in a terrible state. **Could neither sleep nor eat.** I had been treated by the best Chicago doctors and elsewhere without any benefit whatever. As a last resort I tried your **Swamp-Root,** and have only used three bottles. **Can now eat anything,** no matter what. Nothing hurts me, and can go to bed and get a **good nights** sleep. **Swamp-Root cured me.** Anyone doubting this statement can write, and I will gladly answer.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if you are not benefited, Druggist will refund to you the price paid.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free and thousands of Testimonials.
Consultation free.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
At Druggists, 50c. and $1.00 Size.

Valued Indorsement

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists

WANTED—Local and traveling agents and promoters for the Maryland Building and Loan Association; liberal commission. For particulars address C. Pritchett, Secretary, Law Building, Baltimore, Md.

...OT AT A CHRISTENING.

...k Men Fatally and Twelve Others Seriously Wounded.

At St. Louis, Mo., a christening was cele...ated. All present became involved in a ...t. Men, women and children participated ...d every conceivable weapon was used.

In a few minutes the place looked like a slaughter house, the walls, floor, and even the ceiling being covered with blood. A wagon load of police finally quelled the disturbance. Six of those involved were carried to the dispensary, and their injuries were fatal.

Four of them were Tom O'Rourke, Pat Murphy, David McGilligan and Pat Killegan.

The trouble began because some one wanted to take the infant outdoors. The father, Tom O'Rourke, objected, and the row ensued. Besides those fatally hurt twelve others are seriously cut or sustained fractured craniums and bruises.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Spanish Lead Miners Overcome by Poisonous Fumes.

A large number of lives have been lost owing to deadly gases in the Impensada lead mines, near Cartagena, Spain. The lead mines are situated at Almazarron, about twenty miles from Cartagena, and have been worked for centuries. The work has been pushed with energy recently, and it is claimed that sufficient precautions have not been taken to prevent fatalities.

Before the miners were aware of their danger they were prostrated by noxious fumes which spread throughout the workings, and of those who were overcome twenty-seven were reported dead from suffocation.

THERE was a falling off of $16,680,000 in our exports of breadstuffs in January, 1893, as compared with the "European famine" exports of January of last year. There was also a decrease of over $2,000,000 in our exports of beef and hog products for the same period as compared with last year, and an increase of $114,000 in our exports of dairy products.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

7			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 45	@	$2 50
Medium, 1892, choice	2 15	@	2 20
Pea, 1892, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 85	@	3 00
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 15	@	2 20
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	—	@	2 00
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	—	@	—
St. & Penn., firsts	—	@	—
Western, firsts	27	@	28
Western, seconds	24	@	26
Western, thirds	22	@	23
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	28	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	25	@	26
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	22	@	24
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	25	@	26
Welsh tubs, 2ds	22	@	24
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	24	@	25
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	21	@	22
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	21	@	22
W. Factory, seconds	19	@	20
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	17	@	18
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	12	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	12	@	—
Full cream, good to prime	11	@	11¼
Part skims, choice	8¼	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8
Part skims, common	4	@	6
Full skims	1	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	29	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	29
Limed—State,	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb	15	@	20
W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	8 00	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	23	@	24
1891, prime	16	@	21
1892, common to good	19	@	23
Old odds	6	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	14	@	14½
Western, per lb	14	@	—
Spring Chickens, local, lb	—	@	18
Western per lb	12½	@	13
Roosters, old, per lb	8½	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13½
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	85	@	1 12
Western, per pair	80	@	1 00
Geese, Western, per pair	1 62	@	2 00
Pigeons, per pair	40	@	45
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	17
Chickens—Phila., per lb	15	@	18
Western, per lb	14	@	—
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	14	@	—
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	12	@	15
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	7	@	11
Squabs—Dark, per doz	3 00	@	—
White, per doz	4 00	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 37	@	2 62
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 25	@	2 37
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	—	@	2 62
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	6 00	@	8 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Eastern, red, per bbl	3 50	@	3 75
State, per bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	—	@	2 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	—
Patents	4 60	@	4 70
Wheat—No. 2 Red	80¾	@	81½
Rye—State	56	@	61
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@	67
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	51	@	53
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	41½
Mixed Western	38	@	40
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	67½
Lard—City Steam	—	@	12.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7½	@	9½
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	53 00
Calves, City dressed	9	@	13
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 75	@	5 50
Lambs, per lb	4½	@	8½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	8 75	@	9 00
Dressed	10	@	11½

Pasteur, the great French specialist, is a short, thick-set man, with round shoulders. He walks lame, as the result of paralysis, and his eyesight is poor.

Among all the great men of the period, Gladstone is the earliest riser. Half-past five sees him "up and about" every morning of the year.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

There are a large number of hygenic physicians who claim that disease is always the result of a transgression of Nature's laws. The proprietors of Garfield Tea are both physicians and have devoted years to teaching the people how to avoid sickness by following Nature's laws. They give away with every package of Garfield Tea a little book, which they claim will enable all persons, if directions are followed, to avoid sickness of all kinds and to have no need for Garfield Tea or any other medicine.

"'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES' are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—*Christian World, London, Eng.*

Wanted.—5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived

with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"German Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

YOUR HEALTH

May depend upon the way you treat the warnings which nature gives. A few bottles of S. S. S. taken at the proper time may insure good health for a year or two. Therefore act at once, for

IS IMPORTANT

that nature be assisted at the right time. S. S. S. never fails to relieve the system of impurities, and is an excellent tonic also.

He Wants to Add His Name.

"Permit me to add my name to your many other certificates in commendation of the great curative properties contained in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is certainly one of the best tonics I ever used.

"JOHN W. DANIEL, Anderson, S. C."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

25 DOSES 25c. THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE. 25c 50c & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

AGENTS! RENT PAYERS!!

BORROWERS!!!

If you want to own a home, if you want to pay off a mortgage, if you want to invest your money at the highest rate of interest consistent with safety; if you want a permanent, lucrative agency for a building and loan association, with $1,000,000 assets and $100,000 deposited with Banking Department; if any of above wants are yours then write the GRANITE STATE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, Pulitzer Building, New York.

HELLO, BOYS! Here's a snap. Send 10 cts. with name and address of 6 boys who read stories and get the BOYS' WORLD regularly for 6 mos. Seven complete stories in Feb. No. Sample copy for stamp. BOYS' WORLD, Lynn, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

Tennessee Onyx Cave.

"What I believe to be the largest and finest onyx deposits in the world," said Mr. Philo B. Shepard, "have recently been discovered in some caves in the Cumberland Mountains of West Tennessee. It has been known for some time that there was a fine quality of onyx or chalcedony there, but the mines or caves have scarcely been touched, and recently my attention was brought to the existence of large caves in Anderson County, the roofs of which are bristling with stalactites of onyx, and in some cases the columns reach to the floor of the cavern. I found one column fourteen feet in length, the top of which is more than four feet in diameter, and, I believe, an onyx slab four feet wide by six long could be sawed from it. The onyx in these caves is wonderfully free from sand pockets and other blemishes, and is more richly colored than any I ever saw, and seems to exist in unlimited quantity. Onyx, as you may know, is formed by the drippings of limestone, and in early stages looks like prisms of glass or frosted icicles hanging from the roof, and countless ages must elapse before even the smallest cone of onyx could form, while the large column I have described must have been growing since the beginning of time. When the value of these stones becomes known to the world then Tennessee onyx will be more widely known than Italian marble, but as yet only a few samples have been taken out."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Clever Work of Pirates.

A story from the native Chinese papers reproduced in the Hongkong press tells of the clever methods of Chinese pirates. A party of the freebooters boarded a passenger boat bound from Shek-lung to Canton and distributed themselves among the travelers. They told stories and performed tricks of jugglery until the passengers were enchanted. A poisonous snake used by one of the jugglers disappeared and while a search was being made for it a female pirate made an outcry, declaring that she had been robbed of a bracelet. All the baggage was searched and the woman found the missing article in her own jewelry box. While she was being denounced the male pirates suggested that, as a punishment, she be compelled to serve tea to the company. This met with unanimous approval. The woman pirate was young and pretty. The tea had been judiciously doctored and soon every one but the pirates were asleep. The luggage and trunks were speedily ransacked of everything of value, even to the money box of the passenger boat, and the booty carried on shore, the boat being left to the mercy of wind and waves with its cargo of drugged inmates. —San Francisco Chronicle.

The Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to progress in cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping.

Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—*U. S. Gov't Chemist's Report.*

For finest food I can use none but Royal.—A. FORTIN, *Chef, White House, for Presidents Cleveland and Arthur.*

NO BETTER PROOF.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS THE BEST

MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PENNA.

To the Editor of the New York World:

"Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was

A HELPLESS CRIPPLE FOR 19 YEARS,

unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been

COMPLETELY CURED."

Very truly.

M. THOMPSON, POSTMASTER.

MRS. MILLY FERGUSON,
Troy, N. Y.

The following tribute to DANA'S power over OLD CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, was sent us by Wm. Groom of the well-known "GROOM'S PHARMACY," 129 Congress St., Troy, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been troubled with **LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA** for a long time. I employed the best Doctors in the city; they told me

Old Chronic Complaints

were **hard to cure. Their** medicine did me **no good.** I stopped taking it and bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. Before I had taken half of it **I felt better.** I have taken three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA!

and am better than for years. **IT HAS DONE WONDERS FOR ME. I can eat anything I want** and it **does not distress me** in the least.

Yours truly,
Troy, N. Y. MRS. MILLY FERGUSON.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO., BELFAST, ME.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY

COMFORT. AXION ELASTIC TRUSS (PATENTED.)

Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances. Perfect { ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE.

New Pat. Improvement Illustrated Cat. and rules for self-measurement sent free. Correctly scaled. C. V. Axion Mfg. Company, 744 Broadway, New York City.

FREE Illustrated Publications, WITH MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT AND LOW PRICE **NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS**

The best Agricultural Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

TO WORLD'S FAIR FREE SEND NAME 10 CENTS QUICK MONEY SILVER HONORABLE NOW TO AND BABY.

THE WHALE OIL CO. WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.

FREE AN OPTICAL ILLUSION; amusing and instructive. Send name, address and one cent stamp to PEEK & SON, *CORNER 45th STREET AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK.*

NYNU—8

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

Justice to All.

It is now apparent to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition that millions of people will be denied the pleasure of becoming the possessors of

World's Fair Souvenir Coins

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

The extraordinary and growing demand for these Coins, and the desire on the part of the Directors that equal opportunities may be afforded for their purchase, have made it necessary to enlarge the channels of distribution. To relieve themselves of some responsibility, the Directors have invited

THE MERCHANTS

Throughout the Nation to unite with the Banks in placing Columbian Half-Dollars on sale. This is done that the masses of the people, and those living at remote points, may be afforded the best possible opportunity to obtain the Coins.

THE FORTUNATE POSSESSORS

of SOUVENIR COINS will be those who are earliest in seizing upon these new advantages.

$10,000 Was Paid For The First Coin

They are all alike, the issue is limited, and time *must* enhance their value. The price is One Dollar each.

HOW TO GET THE COINS:

Go to your nearest merchant or banker, as they are likely to have them. If you cannot procure them in this way, send direct to us, ordering *not less than Five Coins*, and remitting One Dollar for each Coin ordered.

Send instructions how to ship the Coins and they will be sent free of expense. Remit by registered letter, or send express or post-office money order, or bank draft to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

In a World Where "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness" no Praise is Too Great for

SAPOLIO

SALZER'S THREE RARE HARDY FRUIT NOVELTIES 50¢

3 RARE NEW FRUITS, 50c.

No dwarf shrub fruits ever introduced created such a sensation as our Buffalo Berry, Juneberry and Tree Cranberry. From the time the leaves begin to unfold they are a source of constant beauty. Shrubs planted this season bloom and bear the next year. Hardy as oak.

ORDER TO-DAY.

One plant of each of the three rare fruit novelties, will be mailed you postpaid for but 50c.; 5 collections for $2.25; 10 collections for $4.

(1) **THE GREAT BUFFALO BERRY.**
This is truly the greatest novelty of the century. This shrub grows 10 to 15 feet high, covering itself in early spring with beautiful flowers which are succeeded by great quantities of luscious fruit. It is hardy, as beautiful as a picture, while the fruit is incomparable. It will grow any and everywhere and forms a grand addition to our lawn and garden shrubs. Each, 30c.; 10 for $1.25, postpaid.

(2) **JUNEBERRY.**
A shrub of wondrous beauty; covers itself with a great mass of pure white, deliciously fragrant blossoms. These are followed by large, dark colored berries, excellent for pies, sauce, etc. Each, 25c.; 10 for $1.25.

(3) **TREE CRANBERRY.**
Everybody is fond of cranberries, and we have a shrub that will flourish and bear prodigiously in every section of America. Each, 35c.

The above 3 rare Novelties, postpaid, only 50c.; with catalogue, 58c.

Our mammoth catalogue is mailed upon receipt of 5c. for postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

The Election.

The election in this borough passed off yesterday without special incident. Only 113 votes were polled and more than one-half of these were improperly marked in some parts. The greatest loss to any candidates from wrong marking was in inspectors. In spite of the warning given in last week's ITEM and the fact that on the face of the ticket was printed "vote for one," forty voters voted for two and thus invalidated that portion of their book. This is not creditable and voters should carefully study the system of marking before another election comes around. The election board is pleased with the Baker ballot law because it reduces to a minimum the labor of counting.

Following is the result in the borough and Union District:

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

Alfred Lamberson	72
Allison Heeter	26

INSPECTOR OF ELECTION.

G. D. Wood	23
G. C. Miller	52
S. B. Niece	20
Geo. Palmer	8

BURGESS.

R. N. McCarl	78
Geo. M. Spanogle	22

ASSISTANT BURGESS.

Samuel Ratfield, jr.,	105

COUNCILMEN—3 YEARS.

A. B. Gillam	79
Benj. Slates	73
L. D. Himes	21
J. E. McDonald	20

COUNCILMAN—2 YEARS.

R. C. Fields	54
Jno. M. Miller	43
W. F. Gillam	1

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Wright	84
A. M. Parker	71
Alfred Brumbaugh	24
J. C. Griffin	16

CONSTABLE.

Jno. D. McDonald	44
James Montgomery	64

HIGH CONSTABLE.

Allison Heeter	55
W. H. Spangler	37

TAX COLLECTOR.

J. A. Toomey	75
J. P. Wilson	30

AUDITOR.

J. H. Shimer	63
R. S. Henderson	35

Union District.

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

Reuben Chilcote	33

INSPECTOR.

S. A. Anderson	26
W. T. Boring	8

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

J. W. Wright	36
A. Roland	22
D. Fink	2

SUPERVISORS.

Alvin Decker	34
Mordecai Chilcote	20
W. H. Bumgarner	1

CONSTABLE.

C. L. Lynn	36
Joseph Bowman	1

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

D. L. Smith	35

TAX COLLECTOR.

Jacob David	35

AUDITOR.

J. M. Oswalt	35
S. G. David	1
D. P. Pheasant	1

TOWNSHIP CLERK.

W. L. Wright	35

MILL CREEK.

Moving will be pretty general in town this spring.

J. G. Hicks has rented his farm to Geo. W. David and will move to Mapleton this spring.

Mrs. Annie Metz, of Airy Dale, spent a couple of days with Mill Creek friends during the past week.

"Mother Goose" melodies at the M. E. church on the evenings of the 22d and 23d insts. Don't miss hearing them.

Mr. Editor, we, the outside people, wonder that your correspondent, who is at least an honorary member of the so-called literary society, should be without personal knowledge as to whether the said society had a tendency to Tammany exclusiveness. Political or otherwise, we think in backing out he should not try to draw the opening after him.

LATTA GROVE.

Good attendance at the Latta Grove school.

Misses Annie Walker and Rachel Stever returned recently from a visit to Lewistown and Huntingdon. They report having enjoyed theinselves very much.

Adam Smith, who has passed his 81st mile stone, has been the guest of David Walker for a few days. Mr. Walker learned his trade of post-fence building under Mr. Smith.

Mrs Butler, who has been afflicted with typhoid fever, is going about again.

The boys of the Latta Grove school have been enjoying themselves very much skating this winter. Most all of them indulge in the sport.

Quite a number of the young folks of this valley made a trip to Smith valley for the purpose of having their fortunes told. We hope their minds may have been eased by what they were told.

MOUNT UNION.

A. R. Price was in Orbisonia last week on business.

C. Miller and wife, Miss Lizzie Miller and M. C. and Mrs. E. C. Fields, visited friends in Tyrone on Sunday.

Bert Rosensteel has accepted a clerkship with A. G. Ewing & Son and entered upon his duties last week.

G. C. Hain, principal of the schools of this place, spent Saturday and Sunday with parents at Marysville.

Geo. R. Smawley and Passmore Wakefield rejoice in the advent of daughters, who arrived at their homes last week.

The schools of this place are closed to-day to give the coming generation a chance to celebrate the birthday of the "father of his country."

Miss Harriet McDonald had charge of school No. 1 last week during the enforced absence of Miss Lulu Withers, who was on the sick list.

We were treated to the deepest snow of the season on Friday last. It's rather late for good sleighing; pity it didn't arrive about the holidays.

Sunday and Monday were cyclones, strong winds with the mercury away down causing our people to get out their winter garments a second time.

T. M. Sechler, Dr. G. C. Borst and Geo. W. Lukens are in attendance at the district convention of the P. O. S. of A., at Pennsylvania Furnace to-day.

B. F. Douglas, general agent for the National Mutual Insurance Company, of this place, returned home from a trip west of the mountains, sick, last week.

George Schmittle, who has run the American House for the past year, will sell his effects on Saturday and retire from business, M. C. Alexander, of Orbisonia, taking hold.

The traffic on the E. B. T. R. R. has increased so largely lately that it was found necessary to work on Sunday last in order to keep apace with their business which was accumulating rapidly.

The question of license or no license is agitating our citizens. We know of no valid reason for a rum shop here and hope that the question will be so thoroughly agitated as to arouse everybody against it.

The election for borough officers which took place on Tuesday was quite a spirited affair, more interert being manifest than at national elections. We suppose the people are satisfied as they generally determine the contests.

The fourth and last sacramental service for this pastoral year in the M. E. church, of this place, was celebrated on Sunday evening last, the presiding elder, Rev. J. Max Lantz, preaching the sermon. The quarterly meeting was held on Monday evening.

TROUGH CREEK.

Our roads are pretty badly drifted at present.

Revs. Adams and Shoemaker propose holding a protracted meeting at Pine Grove, commencing next Sunday night.

Miss Maud Wright came home from Huntingdon last week but I have heard nothing definitely in regard to her condition.

The ground hog has done about as poor a business with the weather thus far, as our prophet who predicted but little snow this winter.

Charlie Pheasant has been confined to his bed for several days with a sore throat. It was so bad that he could not swallow any food of any account from Thursday until Sunday noon.

Following is the report of Sheridan school for the month ending February 2nd. Average attendance males, 14; females, 10; per cent. of attendance males, 81; females, 56. Pupils who missed no time: Junie Smith, Elsie Roland, Frank Bowman, Jesse Bowman, Esten Roland, Elsworth Hazzard, Chalmers Wright, Warren Gosnell. Visitors, 10.

S. L. Glasgow, jr., who teaches the Pine Grove school the present term, is doing what I venture very few others are, using a sleigh that is about fifty years old. It was made by Amon Chilcott, eldest brother of Mrs. Levi Wright, of Mapleton, and at that time was one of, if not the best, in the valley. It was bought at the sale of Mr. Chilcott's property after his death by Peter Posten, deceased, for $14, and is now the property of Miss Betty Posten. Mr. Glasgow says that strangers seeing the sleigh look strangely after passing him.

BEAVERTOWN.

The mumps have made their appearance in this community. It seems they are unwelcome wherever they go.

It is rumored that Mrs. Adam Curfman is on the sick list. The nature of her sickness we have not learned.

Mrs. W. S. Corbin, who for some time has been confined to the house with an attack of rheumatism, is now able to be on her feet again.

Rev. C. F. Reitzel contemplates taking a visit to Lancaster county to attend the 50th anniversary of the church of which he is a member.

February is again dressed in its winter robe. It is a hard matter to decide who knows the most, the groundhog or the weather prophets.

The Christian Endeavor at this place is moving along grandly since the new officers have been elected. The society made a wise choice when they elected Mrs. Lillie Cook president.

Adam Pheasant and family, old residents of Trough Creek valley, after an absence of several years, have again returned to the valley. He will help John Chilcoat to dig coal in Rocky Ridge.

A great deal of complaint is being made concerning several schools in Tod township. It would be well for the directors to inquire into this matter and see if there be any ground for such complaints.

P. L. Rickabaugh brought to his home several weeks ago a brand new organ. Since that time we have heard others speaking of getting one. Now for the music.

Every Soldier to His Post.

The time for petitions and remonstrances is coming. Let every person that has the least bit of common sense left exercise it on this question of having a community cursed with saloons. Let every person that believes it is wrong to have a licensed hotel in a community put his name to the remonstrance.

Do not be ashamed to show your colors. Do it in the face of friend or foe. Let every soldier of Christ, every one that believes it is wrong in the face of Almighty God, do his or her duty.

Some one has beautifully, "One and God make a majority." So we will not be alone.

"Let us then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

As to those that are on the opposite, "They know not what they do;" we will have to bear with it. Satan will have his followers and this is his best working ground. He cultivates it well. Think of the men, women and children ruined. Man becomes a wretch woman a slave, children, chased up to be kept out of schools for the want of clothing and books and fitted out for our jail birds.

What does God mean when he says the following: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also."

Listen to Gladstone. The "Grand Old Man" thinks that it is (the drink question) the most important of any question of to-day: "Let us all carry with us, deeply stamped upon our hearts and mind, a sense of shame for the great plague of drunkenness which goes through the land, sapping and undermining character, breaking up the peace of families, oftentimes choosing for its victims, not the men or the women originally the worst, but persons of strong social susceptibility, and open, in special respects, to temptation. This great plague and curse, gentlemen, let us all remember, is a national curse, calamity, and scandal."

Had we a path beaten to a place of worship over which we traveled each day we could from our hearts give a loud——

Mill Creek, Pa.

—Subscribe for the ITEM. One dollar per year in advance.

Memorial History
OF
James G. Blaine.

Going like a prairie fire.
Nothing like it ever known.
The greatest selling book of the Country.

Agents are wild with enthusiasm and making from $10 to $20 per day. We have the best book and allow agents the best terms.

Authors, James P. Boyd, A. M. and Hon. John Russell Young.

FINELY ILLUSTRATED.

Cloth, only $1.50. Morocco, $2.
Send 10c. for postage on
FREE OUTFIT.

Send *to day* and you will make money fast.

S. I. BELL & CO.,
639, 641 and 643 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6,

I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell

and Tub

Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

HELP YOURSELF!

I mean for you to come during the month of FEBRUARY and reward yourself with the GRAT BARGAINS I have to offer you at my Continued

Reduction Sale.

This sale will run all through my entire line of Ladies' Dress Goods, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Rugs, Gloves, Boots, and Shoes, Rubber Goods of all kinds and style. I have many Bargains all through my entire line.

FOOTWEAR:

Ladies' Gum Shoes 25cts. pe pair, worth 35cts. Men's Heavy Buckle Arctics for 98cts. worth $1.25, Men's Heavy Leather Boots for $1.47, worth $2.00; all other goods proportionately cheap.

FLANNELS:

One word about Canton Flannels. I have still a very heavy stock and they must go. So we cut our 12½c. Canton to 10c. Our 10c. Canton to 8c. Our 8c. to 7c. and so on down.

This Sale I will continue during the ENTIRE MONTH or possibly longer, as I desire Every Person to avail themselves of this opportunity.

I will also have a cheap line of CALICOS, MUSLINS and GINGHAMS during the Month.

Yours Truly,

E. E. McMEEN,
(Successor to D. Y. Swayne)
Opera House Block, Huntingdon.

RARE CHANCE!

Ladies' Lancaster Gingham Aprons for 19 cts.

THINK OF IT!

An Apron already made for less than the cost of the goods.

Lynn's Novelty Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

...e Mapleton Item.

...leton Depot, Penn'a, Feb. 22, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Local institute next Saturday.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—Mrs. Mary Heeter, of Tyrone, is visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—James Montgomery spent a couple of days last week in the Mountain City.

—A. M. Parker is serving as a juror at court this week.

—Sacramental services will be held in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. T. M. Logan left on Monday for Donation, called there by the serious illness of an aunt.

—Mrs. Jacob F. Miller and daughter, Cora, went to Mifflin county yesterday on a visit to friends.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach a sermon to the secret societies of this town next Sunday evening.

—Miss Jennie B. Clark, of Trough Creek, is visiting among her many friends in this place.

—M. S. Bolinger, wife and children, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with the family of S. S. Taylor.

—L. M. Speer and wife spent a portion of the past week on a pleasure trip to Baltimore and Washington.

—Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—Lulu, a little daughter of Jno. D. McDonald, has been quite ill the past few days, suffering from catarrhal fever.

—Sherwood Freed, of Chartiers, Pa., spent the past week in Mapleton, visiting his mother and other relatives and friends.

—Mrs. G. C. Montgomery, of Altoona, is visiting friends and relatives in Mapleton, the guest of James Montgomery's family.

—Men's felt boots with buckle rubbers for only $2.10 at George W. Yocum's Huntingdon. Reliable goods at reasonable prices.

—G. A. R. MEN, ATTENTION—An open campfire will be held in the Post room on the evening of March 3d. Come one, come all.

—A black cashmere shawl was recently left at the residence of W. H. Morgan. Owner can receive same by calling at this office.

—A. Martin Fisher and wife were summoned to Wagner yesterday morning on account of the serious illness of Mr. Fisher's mother.

—A. C. Fisher, of this place, has been confined to the house for a couple of weeks. We have not learned the nature of his ailment.

—A. Y. Bobb, of North Topeka, Kansas, has our thanks for copies of Topeka papers containing the particulars of the Kansas legislative riots.

—Another heavy snow fell last Friday and on Sunday another inch or two was added thereto. Sunday night and Monday the snow drifted very badly.

—Mrs. Cate Smith, wife of ex-commissioner, S. P. Smith, of Airy Dale, spent two or three days of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Mrs. James S. Gillam and daughter Mary, of Tyrone, spent last week among friends in Mapleton. Mrs. Gillam has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

Charley Stever, who is employed as brakeman on the Pittsburg division, P. R. R., arrived in Mapleton on Sunday evening and will spend a few days at his home in this place.

—W. D. Cree, who has been employed at Braddock, Pa., the past faw weeks, arrived home Tuesday evening, suffering from kidney trouble, and will likely remain for some time.

—For Rent.—Intending to relinquish blacksmithing, I will rent my blacksmith shop in Mapleton and use of tools to a reliable man. For further particulars call on or address W. H. Mounts, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Chas. B. Stevens, of the firm of Goldsmith & Stevens, merchant tailors, of McConnellsburg, Pa., will be in Mapleton March 10th with a full and complete line of spring and summer suitings and pantaloonings. Persons needing anything in his line will do well by calling upon him at the ITEM office on that date. Goods warranted and fits guaranteed.

"Air Ship Waltz," "Oklahomo Waltz" and "Odd Fellows' Grand March," are late compositions of Isaac Doles, and are musical gems. They comprise five pages each; illustrated title pages, not difficult in execution, but beautiful in composition. The regular price is 50 cents each, but by way of introduction they will be mailed to any address for 20 cents per copy or the three for 50 cents when ordered direct from Isaac Doles (publisher), Indianapolis, Ind.

—Middle-aged Marylanders recall that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad crossed the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace on the ice in Februare, 1852. In those days the river was not bridged at that point, and the old steamboat Maryland, burned not long since in this harbor, carried the trains across on her deck. The The river froze solid in February, however, so that the boat could not cross, and on Feb. 19th the company finished laying its track across on the ice. For some time trains crossed the river in this fashion.

—A Huntingdon dispatch dated last Wednesday reads as follows: "Alexder Curry, aged 22 years, entered the home of his brother William, at Robertsdale, last night and engaged in a quarrel with the latter and his wife. He then went to his lodgings, secured his revolver and returned to his brother's, vowing he would kill Mrs. Curry. The door was opened by Miss Annie Watkins, the family domestic. Curry, mistaking the girl for his sister-in-law, fired five bullets into her body before realizing his mistake. He then fled to the mountains but was captured to-day and lodged in jail. Miss Watkins cannot recover.

—Suppose every man in town took as much interest in the upholding of the place as the newspaper man. He works for railroads, manufactories, schools, churches, good streets, better roads and a hundred and one other things for the general good. He urges, pleads, scolds, badgers and cavorts around until he gets what he sets out for. Imagine his feelings then, when some fellow reproaches him because he does not boom things enough, and nine times out of ten that same fellow has never paid a cent toward supporting the paper, and the paper he reads with marked regularity is either borrowed from his next door neighbor or picked up from the counter in the store at which he deals." The above bit of gospel we find in an exchange.

—A passenger train on the B. & O. ran into Woodstock, W. Va., a day or two ago with a milch cow standing on the engine's pilot, chewing her cud as placidly and calmly as if that mode of travel was an ordinary affair of daily occurrence. The engineer saw a cow standing on the track a short distance ahead of the train when about a mile out of the town, and as it was impossible to stop the train he opened the throttle wide aud went at the animal with a rush, expecting to knock it entirely off the track. Instead of being thrown from the track the pilot lifted the cow off her feet, and the momentum of the train carried her up on the engine's pilot, where she was lodged safely and without injury when the train came to a stop. When the cow was lifted off she walked away quietly and unconcerned.

Sale Register.

THURSDAY, February 23, 1893, W. H. Morgan will sell at his residence in Mapleton, 1 bed and bedding, set of kitchen chairs, rocker, mirror, sewing machine, dining table, No. 7 Sunshine range, heating stove, lot of rag carpet, dishes, cooking utensils, door and window screens, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 28, 1893, Philip A. Park, at his residence in Union township, one mile west of Calvin, will offer at public sale 2 head of horses, 2 milch cows, 1 bull, farm wagon, furrow plow, corn plow, cultivator, 10 tons timothy hay, fly nets, work harness, bridles, collars, and lines. Also, cooking stove, sewing machine, chairs, crocks, pans, tables, bedsteads, etc. Sale to commence at 1 oclock P. M.

—There is a baby at Heppner, Ore., which is claimed to weigh less than a pound.

Teachers' Local Institute.

The third local institute for the district comprising Brady and Union townships and Mapleton borough will be held at Mapleton on Saturday, February 25, 1893. A cordial invitation is extended to all and especially to the patrons of the district. Following is the programme:

Devotional Exercise—Rev. M. L. Smith.
Music.
"Literature in Our Schools"—Prof. Ezra Lehman.
"Why Are We Teaching?"—E. U. Hamilton.
"Writing"—Prof. W. M. Benson.
Music.
"How Does Gossip Effect the Public Schools?"—J. O. Smith and S. L. Glasgow.
"Primary Arithmetic"—Mary E. Smith and Miss Evans.
"Colors"—Miss Eliza Rust.
Music.
"Tardiness; How to Overcome It"—A. G. Thompson and Allie Greenland.
"How to Instruct Little Folks"—Flora Himes and M. B. Wright.
"Relation Existing Between Parent and Teacher"—L. R. Smith and J. H. Tate.
"Personal Appearance of the Teacher,"—J. W. Tate and Miss Lida Lightner.
"Systematic Study"—A. M. Smith, Allison Wible and M. C. Chilcote.

We expect to have with us the following prominent teachers, who will participate in the various subjects as they are brought up for discussion: Profs. L. S. Shimmel, J. B. Boring, J. G. Zerby, G. C. Hain, J. H. Brumbaugh, J. E. Saylor, W. A. Bowman, Misses Alice G. Myers, Flora J. Dopp, Jean McDonald, Lulu Withers; Messrs. C. W. Hiney, B. P. Steel, Geo. Boggs and others. Bring your "Songs and Glees" with you.

School Report.

Following is the report of the fifth month of the borough schools:

No. 1 School—Miss Fannie Isenberg, Teh'r.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole Attendance,	18	20	38
Average "	15	16	31
Per Cent. of "	84	80	82

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Lloyd Godard, John Hagans, Charley Chilcote, Walter Lamberson, Ada McDonald, Annie Lamberson, Lulu McCarl, Olie Lamberson. Visitors, 9.

No. 2 School—E. G. Rex, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	21	24	45
Average "	19	18	37
Per cent. of "	90	89	90

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Benny Barkley, Bruce Yocum, Eddie McCarl, James Fisher, Philip McDouald, Samuel Stroup, Ada Wood, Annie Marlin, Bertha Hooper, Eunice McCarl Grace Numer, Lulu McDonald, Myrtle Wright. Visitors, 12.

No. 3 School—R. S. Henderson, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	18	12	30
Average "	16	8	24
Per cent. of "	95	80	88

Pupils who were present every day: Viola Godard, Ettie McDonald, Howard Himes, Albert Himes, Charles Swope, Oscar Wilson, John Slates, Blaine Yocum, Ray Godard. Visitors, 11.

No. 4 School—J. G. Dell, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	11	7	18
Average "	9	5	14
Per cent. of	86	81	83

E. E. Godard, Lewis C. Dyart and John G. Hooper missed no time during the month. Visitors, 8.

A Bible Through the Tube.

A Bible, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes was shot through the new pneumatic tube just laid between the post office and the East Chestnut street substation, Philadelphia, half a mile away, last Friday afternoon. These were the first articles carried in the long cartridge, and this message was sent:

"The first use of the first pneumatic postal tube in the United States is to send through it a copy of the Holy Scriptures, the greatest message ever given to the world. Covering the Bible is the American flag, the emblem of 65,000,000 of happy people."

The inscription was written by Postmaster General Wanamaker, who watched for its return eagerly. The cartridge made the 6,000 feet circuit in a little over two minutes under light pressure. Besides Mr. Wanamaker there were a large number of well known men, who had their gum shoes and other bric-a-brac make the circuit before adjourning to dinner at the Continental.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We mae this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large size 50c. and $1.00

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

CASSVILLE.

An interesting meeting is in progress in the M. E. church. We hope it may grow in interest and power.

Rev. Adams and wife entertained in a royal manner the stewards of the church and their wives on Saturday.

Mrs. John McClain has one of the finest collections of flowers we have seen.

Mrs. M. S. Hamilton has gone to Philadelphia to be treated for deafness.

Cards are out for the wedding of Sherman McClain and Miss May Baker, of Newburg.

Misses Blanch and Ella Wright paid a visit to friends in Cassville last week.

J. O. Heaton received ten or twelve fine crayon portraits for his customers last week. They were excellent pictures without one exception.

And so the legislators want to pass laws against the coming "crinoline." One thing in favor of the coming fashion is it will enable ladies to lift the dress skirt more easily from contact with the pools of tobacco juice they so often encounter in the cars and on the streets. Ah, brothers, it's the same old story, "Straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

A man of intellect said to your correspondent, "Shall we ever have a legislature that will stop tinkering at the game laws. Every year something must be brought up on this subject.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Feb. 18.

Population, 374.

Last consecutive number, 1089.

Twenty-one inmates were paroled this week.

The tinners are putting spouting on the new brush shop.

The carpenters are getting the lumber ready for the new cell house.

Forty-two visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

The machinists are remodeling the feed pump in in the boiler house.

Night officer Maul had his right ankle scalded on Tuesday evening last.

On account of the heavy fall of snow on Tuesday the roof on the large brick kiln collapsed.

We learn from Professor Likens that the school examinations will commence on Monday.

Seven inmates were received since our last issue, one from Chester county, one from Bedford county, and five from Dauphin county.

The shirt factory shipped 176 dozen shirts this week and received orders for 224 dozeu.

J. B. Long, representing the tailoring firm of Myers & Bathfon, Lancaster, Pa., visited this institution on Thursday and took measurements of such officers as needed uniforms.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Huntingdon county visited this institution on Tuesday.

Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the courts of Huntingdon and Centre counties, accompanied by George B. Orlady, Esq., of the Huntingdon Bar, visited the schools of this institution on Tuesday evening. We understand that His Honor expressed himself as being well pleased with the methods of conducting the schools and the success attained thereby.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 2d, 3d and 4th, valid to return until March 7th, 1893. The excursion rate from New York will be $8, from Pittsburg $10, from Buffalo $15, and from Philadelphia and all other principal stations on the Pennsylvania system *two cents* per mile.

The inauguration promises to be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital on all occasions.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis,, was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucken's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Special - REDUCTION Sale! OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's, Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The Rival Political Parties Come to Blows.

The Governor Calls Out the Entire State Militia.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: Troops are in possession of the Kansas State House, every step and hallway is patrolled by the Kansas State Militia and sixty-four Republican members of the lower house of the Legislature can neither make their escape nor receive food or information of any kind from the outside world. Men are running up and down the streets of Topeka like mad and the wildest excitement prevails. Nearly every militia company in the State has been ordered to Topeka by the Populist Governor, and from all over the State despatches are pouring in to the Republican members telling of armed citizens who have responded to the Republican members' call for assistance. Every partisan in the city carries a revolver, and 200 Republican sergeants-at-arms are armed with either a musket or a revolver and some of them with both.

The remarkable condition of affairs which has led to the warlike demonstrations was caused by the fact that the long controversy between the Republican and Populist Houses had come to a crisis and that open riot had followed. The Republicans battered down the doors of Representative's Hall and forcibly took possession.

At 9 o'clock the stairs leading to the main entrance of Representative's Hall was guarded by about a dozen Populists. It was the intention of the Populists to admit all the members of the Republican House, but the employes of that body and all visitors were to be excluded. The guards at the top were armed.

At 9 o'clock the Republicans formed at the Cortland House and started for the State House. Leading the procession, arm in arm, were Speaker Douglass and Speaker pro tem. Hoch. At their side, acting as sergeant or chief marshal, was J. A. Cubbisen. The members marched in twos and following them a large crowd of men.

The procession met with no opposition until it reached the main stairway leading up to the hall. Here stood a representative of Adjutant-General Artz and a number of assistants, who completely barred the way. Back of them on the stairs were other men, completely choking the narrow passage. A large crowd of spectators had gathered in the hall adjacent to the stairway, and when all the Republican members had fairly entered the east wing of the building the rush was tremendous.

The guards resisted and tried to intimidate the Republicans with a display of weapons. J. W. Butterfield, who had obtained an entrance through the press door, appeared at the head of the stairs and shouted:

"Men, for God's sake don't shoot. Don't be rash. Let there be no bloodshed. Come on, the way is clear."

This diverted the attention of the guards and the crowd rushed forward with irresistible force. One guard was struck in the face and dropped his gun. The others were driven into the hall, but they locked the doors behind them. The side door was broken open and the Republicans poured into the hall through the cloak room. The main door was still locked and the Populist guards had disappeared with the key. Speaker Douglass had provided himself with a sledge hammer, and, after making three demands that the door be unlocked, he proceeded to break the panels with the hammer, assisted by Representatives W. B. Swan and A. C. Sherman. The first blow tore a large hole in the heavy door, and, with a piece of the wood, Lawyer Clemens aimed a blow at Representative Swan, striking him in the hand.

Another Populist drew a Winchester to his shoulder and was about to fire on the crowd, but desisted when he found himself covered by two revolvers in the hands of W. P. Wilcox, as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Swan, who is a boiler maker by trade, soon broke the lock on the main door, and, with wild cheers, the Republicans entered and took possession of the hall. Some of the guards and two or three members were rather roughly handled during the conflict, but there were no serious results.

Business proceeded as though there had been no disturbance. The Populist members were not present, and the Populist guards, doorkeepers, and other officers were forced to retire from the hall, although no effort was made to exclude the regular Populist members who hold certificates of election.

At noon the Republicans had entire control of the hall, and the Populists did not attempt to hold a session. No adjournment was taken at noon, but at 1:20 p. m. dinner was served to the Republicans by five colored men from the Copeland Hotel.

During the afternoon the Populists, who have charge of the machinery of the State House, turned off the water, electric lights and heat from Representative Hall.

R. B. Welch, of Topeka, was sworn in as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and instructed to swear in 200 or more deputies to assist in supporting the Republican House. Welch is a large and powerful man, and his first act was to kick down a heavy door to a room which was said to conceal an armed body of Populists. It was found to be unoccupied. He then sent to the Washburn College and invoked the aid of the students of that institution to assist him in preserving order and resisting any attempt to overthrow the Republican organization. About forty students volunteered for the work, and places were assigned to them in the hall and lobbies. Some were armed with clubs and broomsticks, and all said they were eager for a scrimmage.

After the news of the conflict had been circulated through the towns adjacent to Topeka, the people commenced pouring into the city from every direction, in wagons, on horseback, and by rail. Most of the new arrivals were Populist sympathizers. Fully 5000 people were congregated on Capitol square, and every inch of space in the State House was occupied. Information was given that 1000 Republicans were on the way from Leavenworth, 300 from Kansas City and 200 from Ottawa.

Governor Lewelling and Adjutant-General Artz held a conference and decided to order out the militia, the Governor observing that he proposed to fight it out to the bitter end.

General Artz immediately ordered out the militia force of the State, which consists of less than 2000 men. Company C of Oakland, a suburb of Topeka, was the first to arrive, coming by electric cars. They marched immediately to the State House, and were welcomed with cheers by the Populists. Company G of Marion and Company B of Holton came in later by special train. Battery B of Topeka was called out, also Section A of the light artillery of Wichita, with a Gatling gun. Battery B took possession of the arsenal in the Capitol square, and arranged for issuing arms, ammunition and clothing to the soldiers. Three companies of volunteers were organized at the request of the Governor, and armed with carbines from the State arsenal.

At 10:30 that night there had been no advance made by the troops and no hostile demonstration on either side. The Populists have possession of the entrance to the State House, and the Republicans are resting quietly in Representative Hall.

The Populist House met in the basement of the west wing of the State House in pursuant to adjournment, but almost immediately adjourned until next day.

The Sheriff at Topeka swore in a posse of 1000 men, whereupon the Populists decided not to attempt to dislodge the Republican House, and the Governor sent it an offer of compromise; Governor Lewelling removed Colonel Hughes, who refused to lead the State militia against the besieged Republicans.

Peace Restored.

An agreement was entered into at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the third day of the siege between the Governor and the Republican Peace Committee by which all hostilities are to cease, the militia is to be withdrawn, the Deputy Sheriffs are to be discharged, and the differences between the Republican and Populist Houses are to be adjusted by the Supreme Court, on injunction proceedings to be brought to test the legality of laws passed by the Populist Legislature.

By the terms of the agreement the Republicans are to have undisputed and undisturbed possession of Representative Hall, and the Populists are to have some other room in the State House, or continue their sessions in a hall in the Stormont building, which they had occupied. It is also agreed that the proceedings for contempt brought by the Republicans against Ben C. Rich, Chief Clerk of the Populist House, shall be discontinued, and that there shall be no further arrests made of members or officers of either House on charges of contempt, usurpation or obstruction of public business. A further condition imposed by the Governor is that the written agreement covering these points shall not form a part of the journal of either House, or be used in the Supreme Court.

Origin of the Trouble.

The Democrats and the Populists fused on the electoral ticket at the Presidential election, and when the vote was canvassed it stood as follows: Harrison, Republican, 156,134; Weaver, Populist, 163,111, and Bidwell, Prohibitionist, 4553.

The canvass of the State ticket was not quite so simple. The State Board of Canvassers gave certificates to sixty-three Republicans for the House of Representatives, fifty-six Populists, five Democrats and one Independent. On January 10 an attempt was made by the Populists to organize the House. The Independent member voted with them, but the Democrats abstained from voting. In order that an organization might be effected, however, the Populists swore in three men who had been defeated, and, it is alleged, admitted seven others who had no claims to seats, and undertook to conduct legislation. The effect of this was that there were two contending legislative bodies, two Speakers and two sets of officers.

An all night session was held on the first night of the organization, members of both bodies camping in the legislative halls. There were no sleeping accommodations and the members slept on the floor, the two rival speakers sharing one blanket, both being on the watch for developments.

The Senate, which has a Populist majority, recognized the House organized by the Populists, but the Republican House refused to recognize the notification of this fact sent them by the Senate. The Governor, who is a Populist, gave an official recognition to the Populist organization.

Both Houses came to a temporary agreement and adjourned. Committees of Conference were appointed with view to a settlement. In the meantime the Populists elected a State Treasurer, who undertook to take possession of his office without filing a legal bond. This was defeated by the lawful incumbent. The Republicans who had received certificates of election were made to obtain possession, the incumbents refusing to surrender their offices to men about whose election there was any dispute.

Judge John Martin, the leader of the fusion Democracy of Kansas, was elected to the United States Senate by a combination of Populists and Democrats on January 25. He obtained the solid vote of the twenty-five Populists and Democrats in the Senate, and in the Populist House he received sixty-two votes.

The Republicans are unable to muster a quorum to vote on the Senatorship. If the courts decide that the Republicans have the constitutional lower House then they will elect another Senator, and the contest for recognition will be transferred to Washington.

Mr. Ady has, however, been elected by the Republicans to the United States Senate, and he will make a claim for the seat now held by Senator Perkins.

Senator Perkins holds his seat by appointment and he will refuse to surrender it to Judge Martin should the latter endeavor to take it.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The President-Elect's Official Family Certainties and Probabilities.

A dispatch from Lakewood, N. J., President-elect Cleveland's winter home, says:

It may now be stated authoritatively that Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, is to be Secretary of State. More than two weeks ago it was announced that this portfolio had been tendered him. Judge Gresham hesitated about accepting it, and Don M. Dickinson was sent to Chicago to do a little missionary work with him. As the result of these negotiations Mr. Cleveland has received a letter from Judge Gresham accepting the Secretaryship of State. This is authoritative and comes from a man who has read the letter. Moreover Mr. Cleveland has received two other letters of acceptance from men whom he has invited to enter his Cabinet, and he was correspondingly happy to-day. These letters were from Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, Mr. Cleveland's former law partner. It is supposed that Smith will succeed Rusk as Secretary of Agriculture, and that Bissell will be the next Postmaster-General. At any rate, the Cabinet fixtures up to date are Carlisle, Lamont, Gresham, Smith and Bissell. With these certainties the slate thus far is:

Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana; Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; Postmaster-General, Wilson S. Bissell, of New York; Secretary of Agriculture, Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

THE Treasury Department exhibits at the World's Fair will consist in part of the portraits of thirty-eight Secretaries of the Treasury, beginning with Alexander Hamilton, in 1789, and concluding with Charles Foster and John G. Carlisle, 1893.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

47TH DAY.—The Nicaraguan Canal bill was before the Senate for a couple of hours, and was then laid aside so that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill might be proceeded with.

48TH DAY.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty was received from the President and considered, but was not made public——The Appropriations Committee opposed the river and harbor items in the Sundry Civil bill——The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was placed on the calendar.

49TH DAY.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty and correspondence were made public——The river and harbor items cut from the Sundry Civil bill by the committee were restored.

50TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill having been taken up the vote was taken on the amendment retaining the laws for the supervision of Federal elections. It was agreed to. Yeas, twenty-seven; nays, twenty-four. Mr. Sherman's amendment authorizing the issue of three per cent. bonds was discussed, but no action was taken.——The Senate, then on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to executive business.

51ST DAY.—Immediately after the routine morning business the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed—the pending question being Mr. Mills's amendment to the Sherman three per cent. bond issue amendment. The discussion finally closed, and the vote was taken. It was agreed to—yeas, thirty; nays, sixteen.

In the House.

50TH DAY.—The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was taken up. After further debate the committee rose, and the House, without coming to any conclusion thereon, adjourned.

51ST DAY.—The House passed the Senate bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of General Abner Doubleday——The house resumed the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill, general debate on which was closed.

52d DAY.—A resolution was adopted in relation to the contested election case of Reynolds versus Shonk, from the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, confirming the title of the contestee to his seat——The Pension Appropriation bill was then discussed. The amendment for a transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department was defeated by a vote of fifty-three to ninety-five. A similar action was taken on the other committee amendments, which were defeated without a division. Mr. Turpin, of Alabama, and Mr. Waugh, of Indiana, came to blows before the Speaker and the House had to be adjourned because of the row.

53D DAY.—The Pension Appropriation bill was passed——Consideration of the Railroad Coupler bill was postponed——The Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up.

54TH DAY.—There was but one item in the Postoffice Appropriation bill which gave rise to any discussion, and that was the one making an appropriation of $196,000 for special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., to New Orleans——The House proceeded to pay fitting tribute of respect to the memory of the late Representative John G. Warwick, of Ohio.

JACKSON IS CONFIRMED.

The Senate Consents to His Elevation to the Supreme Bench.

JUDGE JACKSON.

The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Judge Howell E. Jackson to be a Justice of the Supreme Court in the place of Justice Lamar, deceased.

If there was at any time a disposition on the part of the Democrats to oppose the confirmation of Judge Jackson to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that opposition vanished when the Senate went into executive session. There was not even the formality of a vote. The executive journal was read, containing the nomination of Judge Jackson, which had previously been reported favorably, and when the President of the Senate said, "If there are no objections the nomination will stand confirmed," not a Senator opened his mouth. In this quiet way all the opposition disappeared, and Associate Justice Jackson will, as soon as convenient to him, qualify for the place to which he has been appointed by a Republican President. The injunction of secrecy was not removed from the proceedings.

KAIULANI'S APPEAL.

She Asks the American People to Do Her and Her People No Wrong.

The Princess Kaiulani, ex-heir to the Hawaiian throne, sends from London the following address to the American people:

"LONDON, February 18.

"To the American People:

"At the request of Mr. Thurston, then Hawaiian Cabinet Minister, I was sent away to England to be educated privately and fitted for the position which, by the Constitution of Hawaii, I was to inherit. For all these years I have patiently and in exile striven to fit myself for my return, this year to my native country.

"I now am told that Mr. Thurston is in Washington asking you to take away my flag and my throne. No one tells me even this officially. Have I done anything wrong that this wrong should be done to me and my people? I am coming to Washington to plead for my throne, my Nation and my flag. Will not the great American people hear me?

KAIULANI."

THERE will be a World's Youth's Congress in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition. The Congress will be held some time in July, and the age limit of delegates will be between thirteen and twenty-one years. Every county will be entitled to one delegate, with one additional delegate for each eight thousand inhabitants.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

Terms Under Which the United States Accepts Hawaii.

The President's Message Recommending Its Ratification.

The message of President Harrison, transmitting to the United States Senate the treaty of annexation with Hawaii, is just made public, and is as follows:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of annexation concluded on the 14th day of February, 1893, between John W. Foster, Secretary of State, who was duly empowered to act in that behalf on the part of the United Stetes, and Lorrin A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, W. C. Wilder, C. L. Carter and Joseph Marsden, the Commissioners on the part of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. The provisional treaty, it will be observed, does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The Commissioners representing the Hawaiian Government have consented to leave to the future and to the just benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions.

I do not deem it necessary to discuss at any length the conditions which have resulted in this decisive action. It has been the policy of the Administration not only to respect but to encourage the continuation of an independent Government in the Hawaiian Islands so long as it afforded suitable guarantees for the protection of life and property and maintained a stability and strength that gave adequate security against the domination of any other power. The moral support of this Government has continually manifested itself in the most friendly diplomatic relations and in many acts of courtesy to the Hawaiian rulers. The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokalani which put in serious peril, not only the large and preponderating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests; and, indeed, the decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands. It is quite evident that the monarchy had become effete, and the Queen's Government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible and unless actively supported by the United States, would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished. Only two courses are now open—one the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other annexation full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States.

The interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any Government against proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the Provisional Government, and I think there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the deposed Queen ought not to be restored. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meet the approval of the Senate peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of Government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all foreigners domiciled there. The correspondence which accompanies the treaty will put the Senate in possession of all the facts known to the Executive.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Washington, February 15, 1893.

In a letter to the President, laying the treaty before him, Secretary of State Foster recapitulates the history of recent events in the islands leading up to the revolution; the establishment of the Provisional Government; the appearance of the Commissioners in Washington; the negotiations that have taken place, resulting in the preparation of the treaty, and the establishment of the protectorate by Minister Stevens.

Secretary Foster confirms the President's statement that the revolution was entirely unexpected so far as this Government was concerned.

"At no time," he says, "had Mr. Stevens been instructed with regard to his course in the event of a revolutionary uprising. The change was, in fact, abrupt and unlooked for by the United States Minister or the Naval Commander."

In regard to the protectorate, Secretary Foster says in his letter: "An instruction has been sent to the Minister commending his action, in so far as it lay within the purview of standing instructions to the Legation and to the naval commanders of the United States in Hawaiian waters and tended to co-operate with the administration of affairs by the Provisional Government, but disavowing any steps in excess of such instructions whereby the authority and power of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government by the assumption of a formal protectorate."

Secretary Foster says that the provisions of the treaty reserve to Congress the determination of all questions affecting the form of Government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of the inhabitants and all questions relating to the economic and political status of the islands.

In conclusion he says that pending the negotiation he received assurances from representatives of the leading powers of the world in this city, and from our own ministers abroad, convincing him that the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the Union will be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence.

The treaty itself provides for the cession of all rights of sovereignty over the islands, all public buildings and property to the United States revenue from public lands except such as are reserved for Government purposes to be used exclusively for the benefit of the people of the islands.

Until Congress provides otherwise, the existing Government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. A resident Commissioner is to be appointed who shall have power to veto any act of said Government. Until Congress acts the necessary legislation existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands, both with the United States and foreign Governments, shall continue.

Further immigration of Chinese into the Islands is prohibited, and Chinese now in the Islands shall not be permitted to come into the present territory of the United States.

The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States to the exteut of $3,250,000. The United States agrees to pay Queen Liliuokalani $20,000 a year during life, and to Princess Kaioulani, $150,000.

Provision is made for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty at Honolulu as soon as possible, on the part of the United States, by the resident Commissioner provided for in the treaty.

The sugar producers of Hawaii will not participate in the bounty provided by the McKinley law unless Congress should extend it to the islands.

Accompanying the message and the treaty is the correspondence upon the subject between the two Governments, tables giving full details as to the area of the territory proposed to be annexed, the public debt, the public lands, the annual allowance to and revenue of the late royal household, and statistics as to the population and revenues, commerce and other economic matters relating to the islands, altogether a bulk of several hundred pages.

THE LABOR WORLD.

EDISON prefers women machinists.

COLORADO mine laborers are refusing to work for $3 a day.

A BUREAU of labor statistics is to be established in California.

ARMOUR will employ 6600 men in his pork-packing factory at Kansas City, Mo.

THE new organization of railroad employes proposes to do away with strikes.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO textile mills were erected in this country in 1892.

THE Toronto (Canada) working girls have organized a labor union for mutual protection and just rights.

THE Swiss Government has appropriated $10,000 to send a delegation of workingmen from that country to the World's Fair.

THE Order of Railway Telegraphers owns and operates the largest printing establishment west of Chicago, at Vinton, Iowa.

THE Tasmanian Government is providing relief works, to enable the unemployed to live, at $1.25 a day, six days in the week.

BELGIUM has a new law regulating female and child labor, according to which children under twelve are no longer allowed to work; the hours for women are limited to fifty-five per week.

NOTICE has been given by the Brooklyn street car syndicate, known as the Traction Company, that the wages of employes, except conductors and drivers, will be reduced twenty per cent.

IN Switzerland in the year 1891, there were altogether 2359 mechanical establishments, having a total motive power of 82,293 horse-power, of which 54,243 horse-power was water, 27,432 steam, 394 gas, and 349 electricity.

A CROWD of shoemakers recently marched up to the Japanese House of Representatives and protested against teaching soldiers to make their own shoes. Not having given notice of their demonstration, their leaders were arrested and fined.

THE Socialist Labor Party in Denmark has at present about 32,000 members, of whom 20,000 voted at the last election for their own candidates. During the last ten years organized labor in Denmark spent about $400,000 for strikes.

THERE is wonderful activity in all branches of the iron trade not directly connected with railroad construction, notably in boiler and engine work, bridge, elevated railroad, car and locomotive building, and general foundry and machine work.

AT the recent convention in England of the Independent Labor Party, the Miners' Committee reported in favor of the abolition of overtime, piecework and child-labor, the establishment of forty-eight hours as a legal week's work, the making provision for the sick and disabled and for orphans and aged widows, the collective ownership of land, adult suffrage and the abolition of the House of Lords.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Czar of Russia disposes of $9,000,000 annually.

SENATOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, is seventy years of age.

THE King of Wurtemberg, it is stated, is the only crowned head that wears the monocle.

GLADSTONE has cut down a tree nearly every day during a large period of his adult life

SENATOR WARREN, of Wyoming, commenced life as a farmer boy in Massachusetts.

SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE, Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, is an enthusiastic angler himself.

CHILE is going to sell the Government nitrate rights, which will put a quietus upon Colonel North's nitrate kingship.

HENRY VILLARD'S name, it is stated, was originally Hilgard, and he took his present one from an intimate friend of Lincoln.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, of Nevada, will be the only member of the next House of Representatives who was elected on the straight-out silver issue.

OF those who served in the United States Senate with Blaine seven remain to-day—Senators Allison, Cockrell, Dawes, Gordon, Mitchell, Morrill and Ransom.

JUDGE GRESHAM is sixty years of age. He is not in very rugged health and is in moderate pecuniary circumstances. His place on the bench was a life position.

A CAST of Bishop Phillips Brooks's face was obtained by the sculpter Bartlett immediately after his death, and it is said that its resemblance to the original is excellent.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the many-time millionaire, is a deacon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of New York City, and passes the contribution box every Sunday.

BLAINE'S will, which has been filed for probate, gives the whole property unreservedly to Mrs. Blaine, who is the sole executrix. The total value is estimated at about $1,000,000.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has made Verdi, the composer, Marquess of Busseto, in recognition of the success and merits of his last opera, "Falstaff," first produced the other evening at Milan.

JOHN L. STEVENS, our minister to Hawaii, is a citizen of Augusta, Me., and the controller of the Kennebec Journal, the newspaper which was conducted by Blaine before he first went to Congress.

M. EIFFEL wore the rosette of the Legion of Honor as he appeared on the witness stand in the Panama scandal trial the other day. He is described as a small, wiry looking man, who from time to time pulled or twisted his short gray moustache and beard.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 26.

Lesson Text: "Reading the Law," Neh. viii., 1-12—Golden Text, Psalm cxix., 18—Commentary.

1. "And they spake unto Ezra, the scribe, to bring the book of the Law of Moses, which the Lord had commanded to Israel." The temple had been finished, and also the building of the wall, and though the city was large and houses and people few, yet they would without further delay seek to worship the God of Israel according to His law. The water gate was toward the east (iii., 26), and therefore near the temple, for the temple was at the east of the city, facing the Mount of Olives. Ezra was a ready scribe in the Law of Moses, for he had prepared his heart to seek and to do and to teach the Law of the Lord in Israel (Ez. vii., 6, 10).

2. "And Ezra, the priest, brought the law before the congregation upon the first day of the seventh month." This was the regular day for the feast of trumpets (Lev. xxiii., 24), to be followed on the tenth day by the great atonement and on the fifteenth day by the feast of tabernacles (Lev. xxiii., 27, 34). The priest was the messenger of the Lord of Hosts, keeping knowledge that the people might seek the Law at his mouth (Mal. ii., 7), and Ezra was by his application to the study of the Law qualified to teach the people.

3. "And he read therein from the morning until midday, and the ears of all the people were attentive unto the book of the Law." I wonder how many of an audience he would have in our day at the end of the second or third hour. A political speech or a concert or something of that sort is all right, even if it is two hours long, but a sermon or a Bible reading must be within the limits of propriety, for too much of religion (as they say) is unendurable. One can read a novel a whole day, but a chapter in the Bible is often more than enough.

4. "And Ezra, the scribe, stood upon a pulpit of wood, which they had made for the purpose." Elevated above the people that all might see, as well as hear, he is supported by thirteen of his brethren, six on his right and seven on his left hand, but I have no doubt that the Unseen One who said to Moses, "Certainly I will be with thee," said to Joshua, "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee," and to Gideon, "Surely I will be with thee" (Ex. iii., 12; Josh. i., 5; Judg. vi., 16), was far more to Ezra than the brethren who were by his side.

5. "And Ezra opened the book in the sight of all the people (for he was above all the people), and when he opened it all the people stood up." With great reverence he unrolled the scroll of the Law, and with reverence the people stood up to hear what the Lord, their God, would say to them. We do not worship the Bible, but we worship Him who is therein revealed to us as our God and Saviour, and when we open our Bibles to read the words of the living God we should do so with great humility.

6. "And Ezra blessed the Lord, the great God, and they bowed their heads and worshiped the Lord with their faces to the ground." If they all meant it in their hearts, then it was true worship; but if any bowed the body only without bowing the heart before God, then He did not regard it, for, though His eyes run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are perfect toward Him (II Chron. xvi., 9), He looketh on the heart and not on the outward appearance (I Sam. xvi., 7).

7. "And the Levites caused the people to understand the law." Another thirteen are here mentioned who with the Levites caused the people to understand. To read is good; to understand is better. After one of His discourses, in which Jesus had said that if one does not understand the word the wicked one catcheth it away, He asked the disciples, "Have ye understood all these things?" (Math. xiii., 19, 51.) When Philip drew near to the chariot of the Ethiopian eunuch his first question was, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" (Acts viii., 30.) If one should ask, "How can I understand?" I should reply, "Through faith we understand" (Heb. xi., 3; iv., 2). Receive it unquestioningly, and thus understand.

8. "So they read the book, in the Law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading." This is the best rule for good reading that I have ever seen. Legible writing and distinct reading are two very helpful things. Moses and Habakkuk were told to write very plainly (Deut. xxvii., 8; Hab. ii., 2), and I believe the whole Bible to be a plain book for plain people who are willing to let the Holy Spirit be their teacher.

9. "This day is holy unto the Lord, your God; mourn not nor weep." The Law, which is holy and just and good, convinces us of sin and gives occasion to weep, but Jesus, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, teaches us when we receive Him not to weep, as well we might, because of our sin, but to rejoice in Him who became a curse for us, and is now our righteousness (Gal. iii., 13; II Cor. v., 21; Rom. x., 4). The section of this chapter which follows our lesson brings before us the feast of tabernacles, and as atonement came between trumpets and tabernacles we seem face to face here with atonement and its result.

10. "The joy of the Lord is your strength." How passing wonderful is the grace of God, which not only takes away our sins, but gives us His joy to be our strength! He becomes our salvation, our strength and our song (Isa. xii., 2), so that it becomes us to say, "I will greatly rejoice in the Lord. My soul shall be joyful in my God, for He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, He hath covered me with the robe of righteousness" (Isa. lxi., 10).

11. "So the Levites stilled all the people, saying, Hold your peace, for the day is holy; neither be ye grieved." Stillness, peace, holiness, joy, all because of the love of God to us in the gift of His dear Son. Whether it be passover or pentecost or atonement, whatever the feast or the sacrifice, each and all speak of Him. Apart from Him all is death but in Him all is life and peace (I John v. 12; Eph. ii. 14).

12. "Great mirth because they had understood the words that were declared unto them." And they understood because they received them. It made Jesus so glad because His disciples received His words that He mentioned it to His Father in His great prayer, saying, "I have given unto them the words which Thou gavest Me, and they have received them" (John xvii., 8). It does seem to me that if we but believe the hundredth part of what He says is ours in Him we would be overflowing with joy. It is doubt and unbelief that causes sadness, but truly as it is written, "The God of Peace will fill us with all joy and peace in believing (Rom. xv., 13). Forget not the portions for others.—Lesson Helper.

THE Chickamauga National Park Commissioners have offered $17,000 for eight acres of ground on Orchard Knob, Tennessee, where Generals Grant and Thomas stood and watched the battle of Missionary Ridge.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN D. MANN, of Hyde Park, Mass., was killed by a falling stone, in Dorchester. A brother, James A. Mann, went to take a train in order to superintend the arrangements for the funernal. As he started across the track he was struck by a locomotive and killed.

THE explosion at the McAbee Powder Company's works, near Verona, Penn., resulted in the killing of two men and serious injuries to four others.

THERE is no settlement in prospect in the Monongahela Valley (Penn.) miners' strike. Since the strike began the cost to the operators has been $500,000 and the miners have lost in wages more than $1,000,000.

GENERAL ABRAM DALLY, who for many years raised the Stars and Stripes above the block house in Central Park, New York City, on National holidays, and who was one of the oldest of the few surviving veterans of the War of 1812, died in poverty at the residence of his grandson, Williamsburg, N. Y.

THE National amateur championship skating contests were decided at Red Bank, N. J. "Joe" Donoghue the American skating champion was beaten in three races. Mosher, of Storm King, won the quarter mile, and Rudd and Johnson the one, five, and ten mile races respectively. John S. Johnson, the wonder from Minneapolis, is now the brighest luminary in the skating fraternity.

Mr. CLEVELAND announced at Lakewood, N. J., that J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, had been tendered the Secretaryship of Agriculture, and had accepted it. Mr. Morton is one of the most prominent Democrats in Nebraska. He has been in the State Legislature and was talked of as a candidate for Governor last fall.

SIX inches of snow fell in New York City within five hours. Street traffic was delayed and river navigation hindered by the storm.

South and West.

SUPERB day and night Mardi Gras parades were held at New Orleans, La. The processions moved without accident among the 100,000 people who lined the miles of streets through which the columns passed.

A. A. BARTLETT and George Snook, two prominent citizens of Akron, Ohio, who left there last December by boat for New Haven Fla., were lost off Britain Island, Gulf of Mexico. Their boat was a light steam launch.

JOHN KIRBY, on behalf of the Texas Pine Timber Company, a New England syndicate, effected at Houston, Texas, the largest sale of standing timber ever recorded in the South. The amount involved is $750,000. The Reliance Lumber Company, of Beaumont, was the purchaser.

A SUDDEN thaw and heavy rains caused many Western streams to overflow their banks.

JAMES O'SHEA, Wilson Ingram and William Carmen were instantly killed and several other miners seriously injured by falling rock at Mine 15, in Sebastian County, Ark.

TWIN brothers of the name of Tilleson, thirty-two years of age, had a difficulty over a trivial matter at Hammonsville, Ark., which resulted in one knocking the other man in the head with an axe, causing a fatal wound.

WILLIAM MCCOY, who murdered his sweetheart, Mollie Megruder, was hanged at Kansas City, Mo. McCoy confessed his crime on the scaffold.

COLONEL H. C. YAEGER, ex-Public Administrator, Grand Recorder of Grand Lodge A. O. U. W., Quarter-Master-General of the Department of Montana, G. A. R., and a leading politician, was arrested in Helena, Montana, on eight indictments, charging malefasance of office, embezzlement of $8000 and failure to make reports as Public Administrator.

MARK AND MART WILSON, freighters employed in hauling ore, were found frozen stiff within a few miles of their home at Florida Station, New Mexico.

DOCTOR OVERTON MOORE was shot and instantly killed at Helena, Ark., by Doctor C. R. Shinault. Both were young. The killing was the result of a quarrel over a question of professional etiquette.

ROBERT L. WALKER, banker, capitalist and manufacturer, made an assignment at Youngstown, Ohio, and it was probable on the day after that the failure would carry Governor William McKinley down, the wreck leaving him without a dollar.

Washington.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER telegraphed to Minister Stevens at Honolulu, approval of his action in affirmatively responding to the request of the Provisional Government of Hawaii for the establishment of a protectorate over the islands, pending negotiations for the annexation of the islands to the United States.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Myron M. Parker, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice John W. Douglas, whose term has expired.

PRESIDENT HARRISON left Washington on a shooting trip to Benjies, Md. He went alone, but met some Philadelphia friends, and ex-Senator Sewell, of New Jersey.

PRESIDENT HARRISON signed the National Quarantine bill.

PRESIDENT HARRISON sent to the Senate a a message recommending the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and accompanied it with the draft of an annexation treaty prepared by himself, Secretary Foster, and the representatives of the Provisional Government.

A PARTING dinner was tendered to ex-Senator Carlyle, of Kentucky, in Washington, by his late associates in the Senate.

THE President gave Secretary Foster authority to issue bonds if he believed it necessary to protect the gold reserve.

BY direction of President Harrison the Adjutant-General of the Army prepared an order placing Brigadier-General E. A. Carr on the retired list on account of age. This action was taken against the protest of General Carr.

REAR ADMIRAL AUGUSTUS LUDLOW CASE, United States Navy, retired, died a few mornings since in Washington. He was born in 1812 and was placed on the retired list in 1885. Admiral Case distinguished himself in the war with Mexico and in the Civil War.

Foreign.

THE heavy rains have caused high floods in the Transvaal, Africa. The Limpopo River overflowed its banks and swept away forty houses at Pretoria. Many lives were lost.

IN the British House of Commons Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, replied to Gladstone's speech, introducing the Home Rule bill, James Bryce and J. E. Redmond also spoke; the Irish National Party have accepted the bill.

THE island of Samothreki, in the Ægean Sea, Greece, was shaken by an earthquake. All buildings on the island were destroyed. Many lives were lost.

THE Japanese steamer Wadatsu Marn foundered, losing eleven lives, while entering the harbor of Nugata. Japanese fishing boats, whose crews numbered 490, were also believed to have been lost in a gale.

TWENTY people were killed and many injured at a carnival in Buda-Pesth, Hungary.

THIS has been an unusually severe winter in China. In Canton alone 300 beggars died in the jail. Suffering among the poor has been unprecedented. On one occasion in Hong Kong the thermometer was ten degrees below zero, the coldest on record there.

SIGNOR GRIMALDI, Italian Minister of Finance, says that the Monetary Conference probably will not reassemble next May, as European Governments are convinced that nothing would come of it.

POPE LEO XIII. received eight thousand pilgrims at Rome, who had come to congratulate him on his coming jubilee.

A HURRICANE swept the island of Nofou, of the Samoa group, continuing for sixty hours. Thousands of trees were levelled to the ground. The old Wesleyan Church was swept away and the European and native houses were destroyed.

LATER NEWS.

HUGH O'DONNELL, the leader of the strikers during the Homestead (Penn.) riots, was found not guilty of murder by a jury at Pittsburg. O'Donnell was taken back to jail to await trial on the charges of riot and treason, still pending against him.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND, the wife of the President elect, does not approve of the introduction of crinoline. She told several ladies who called upon her at Lakewood, N. J., that she was satisfied with the present style of dress, and saw no reason why there should be a change. None of her inaugural dresses were to be made to be worn with a crinoline.

THE General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists held its session at Battle Creek, Mich. The delegates came from every State in the Union and from England, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, France, Russia, South Africa, Germany, Switzerland, and South America.

THE steamer Chowan was in collision with the oyster sloop Mary in Choptank River, Maryland, and three men who were asleep in their bunks at the time of the collision were drowned.

IN a remote part of Lewis County, Tennessee, two Mormon preachers who had been in that region for some time preaching Mormonism, after being repeatedly warned to leave the country, were killed while preaching to a small crowd.

THE House Elections Committee decided to report in favor of Elliott, the Democratic sitting member, in the contested election case of Miller vs. Elliott, from South Carolina.

MRS. FRANK W. PALMER, wife of the Public Printer, died in Washington. She, while attending to household duties two weeks before, tripped her foot in the carpet and fell, injuring her hip, which resulted in paralysis.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Surgeons J. B. Hamilton, H. W. Austin and W. A. Wheeler, and Past Assistant Surgeons J. J. Kingown and H. D. Geddings, a Board to prepare rules and regulations under the National Quarantine act.

PRESIDENT HARRISON returned to Washington from his visit to Benjies, Md., where he went in company with ex-Senator Sewell of New Jersey on a duck-shooting trip. He benefited in health by the trip, though he had poor sport.

A SHARP shock of earthquake has done much damage to houses in the towns of Neisse and Glatz, Prussian Silesia.

POLICE INSPECTOR WACHTER, of Berlin, Germany, having been officially admonished for misconduct, was so chagrined that he committed suicide by hanging himself.

SIXTY THOUSAND persons gathered in St. Peter's, Rome, where the Pope officiated at the special jubilee mass.

BARON BLEICHROEDER, the richest banker in Berlin, and one of the richest men in Germany, is dead. The fortune left by him is estimated at $20,000,000.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE.

Buildings Wrecked and Lives Lost in Madagascar.

A dispatch from Zanibar, Africa, tells of a frightful hurricane that swept over Madagascar doing immense damage both in the interior and on the coast.

At Tananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, buildings were wrecked and lives lost, and at the port of Mahanoro, on the east coast, a number of vessels have been missing since the storm, and it was feared that they have gone down with all on board. A vessel laden with wheat has been wrecked at Mahala.

Reports from the interior and various points on the coast of the island show that the hurricane wrought destruction throughout a vast area.

KILLED EACH OTHER.

The Wife of One of the Persons Stood by During the Shooting.

Shirley Quilling and James Ewing settled a recent quarrel a few days ago by fighting it out with pistols. They met near the house of Ewing's father, who is rich, and who lives about four miles from Catlettsburg, Ky.

It was a duel to the death. Both men fired, and Ewing fell dead, shot through the heart. Quilling was mortally wounded and has since died. Quilling was married, and his wife was with him at the time of the shooting. Ewing was single. It is said that he was generally well thought of, but was wild. The quarrel occurred about two weeks before when Ewing struck Quilling with a club.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A Berliner breeds rats for vivi-section.

At the World's Fair, Chicago, there are to be three of the largest electrical cranes ever built.

Under chloroform, as under all anæsthetic gases and vapors, there is a mode of death which may be called the final or natural.

Professor Koch, who has been investigating the cholera at the Nietleben (Germany) Lunatic Asylum, reports that the River Saale is strongly infected.

An instrument has been invented by which the degree of impurity which may exist in the air of any room or place can be determined easily and accurately.

There is great medicinal virtue in onions, eaten raw at the very beginning of cold or malaria. They have a decided tendency to check it and act advantageously in kidney and stomach troubles.

From statistics covering the last 32 years it is computed that the average life of women in France has been 38 years, and of men 36 years. During last year, however, the average rose to 40 years for both sexes.

Several French railway lines are going to light their carriages with the electric light, "as it has been found perfectly practical to make and store electricity by means of a mechanical attachment to the engine."

Passing a jet of steam through a tube containing air impregnated with dust, colors varying from a delicate green to deep blue are developed. Each of these tints indicates the relative degree in which the air is impregnated with dust particles.

It is said that the Chilian Government is considering the subject of lighting by electricity the dangerous Straits of Magellan. As its greatest coal deposits are on the northern shores of the straits, this can be cheaply effected. Such a system would, of course, be hailed with delight by the mariners, who would use that passage between the two great oceans.

The pure white lustre of snow is due to the fact that all the elementary colors of light are blended together in the radiance that is thrown off from the surface of the various crystals. More than a thousand distinct and perfect forms of snow crystals have been enumerated and figured by the various investigators in that line. One hundred and fifty-one different forms were once observed by the English scientist, Glashier, who carefully made engravings of each and printed them in a paper attached to the report of the British Meteorological Society for the year 1855.

Ductility of Gold.

One of the qualities which has rendered gold most available for coining is its wonderful ductility. This may be illustrated by the fact that a single grain of the metal can be made to cover a space of 56 square inches, and the same quantity can be drawn into a wire 500 feet long. The amount of gold contained in a $20 piece will perfectly gild a silver wire stretching from New York to Chicago. It is interesting to know that every ton of sea water holds a grain of gold, and that the walls of the brick houses in Philadelphia contain many millions of dollars of the precious metal. Gold is distributed everywhere, the only difficulty being to separate it profitably from the other substances with which it is found combined in nature. The National Museum's coin collections contain a number of buttons of gold and silver, each stamped with the government seal, which serve as coins in Siam. Also there are specimens of the "hook money" of silver, which used to circulate largely in India, being nothing more than silver wire bent into a shape resembling fish hooks.—[Washington Star.

A Persistent Dog.

Mother—"Horrors! Where did you get that dog?"

Young Hopeful—"He followed me home!"

"Hum! Why did you coax him?"

"I didn't coax him. I threw things at him, but he would come any how."

"That's strange. What did you throw?"

"A lot of hard, ugly, old bones the butcher gave me."—[Good News.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

VAIN WISHES.

I'd like to spend vacation-time
A-journeying around,
And visit every foreign clime
That on the earth is found.

I'd like to go to Spain or France,
Or else to Africa,
And join a caravan, perchance,
That starts from Zanzibar.

To visit every distant port,
The Russian and the Dutch,
Would be, I think, such charming sport,
I wouldn't care which, much.

I'd love to go to far Bombay,
St. Petersburg or Rome;
But I must spend my holiday
In staying right at home.
—[Harper's Young People.

SIR WALTER'S DOGS.

Sir Walter Scott once told a visitor that two hounds which were lying before the fire understood every word he said. The friend seeming incredulous, the novelist, to prove his statement, picked up a book and began to read aloud: "I have two lazy, good for nothing dogs who lie by the fire and sleep, and let the cattle ruin my garden."

The dogs raised their heads, listened and then ran from the room, but, finding the garden empty, soon returned to the hearth rug. Sir Walter again read the story, with like result; but once more the dogs came back disappointed. Instead of rushing from the room when their master commenced reading the third time, both hounds came and looked up into his face, whined and wagged their tails, as if to say: "You have made game of us twice, but you can't do it again."—[Our Animal Friends.

POLITE JAPANESE CHILDREN.

The Japanese are trained to civility from babyhood. Before a baby can speak it is taught to lift the hand to the forehead on receiving a gift. Should a child fail to make this signal or respect and gratitude it would be reproved by some bystander, says an exchange.

Albert Tracy, who rambled through Japan without a guide, while strolling about a town, stopped to see the children coming from school.

They walked sedately and quietly, with books and slates under their arms. The sight of a bearded foreigner startled the first to come, but they made a respectful bow and passed on. The next ones repeated this civility, and then as fast as the pupils came they made a profound reverence.

The innate gentleness of the people impressed the rambler. He records that he never saw a single instance among the boys of that tyrannical, bullying spirit so often observed in other countries that delights in inflicting pain on weaker companions. Japanese children are well behaved, even towards each other.—[San Francisco Examiner.

AN IMPULSIVE LITTLE KING.

King Alphonso of Spain, although of an age when he might be taught in a kindergarten, is already greatly alive to the honors of his position. Every afternoon Alphonso drives with his mother to the public gardens, where his little majesty unbends a jot of his dignity and plays with the other children. But, once seated in his carriage again, he becomes the King of Spain, and acknowledges the salutes of his subjects in the most kingly manner.

One day, as little Alphonso was taking his usual afternoon drive, there passed the royal carriage a man who did not give the customary salute.

"Carlo," called out the baby King to his footman, "go get that man and order that he be severely punished because he did not bow to me."

In Spain the word of the King must always be obeyed, and so the footman had nothing to do but to overtake the neglectful subject and bring him to justice.

"Did you order him to be punished, Carlo?" demanded the little King, as the footman, all breathless with running, returned to the royal carriage.

"I did, but the man is blind and he could not see the royal arms to salute them."

"Then give him this purse of money," commanded the King, "and tell him it is from Alphonso, who is sorry that he cannot see the beautiful carriage in which his King drives.

THE TIME CAME.

"Oh, if Dick would only do something!" sighed Millicent very softly to herself. "I do believe if it were nothing more than getting run over by a carriage with nobody in it, so he would not really be hurt very much, that papa would be so pleased he would let us marry each other after all. But Dick won't. I'm afraid he'll never do anything. He never has." And then she looked over at Dick, who sat very meekly on the other side of the room twirling his gloves listlessly, and she pouted.

"I suppose you are pouting at me?" said Dick.

"Yes," she answered.

"I'm sorry," he continued. "I suppose it's because I don't amount to anything?"

"Of course it is, Dick," she answered.

"Well, what in the world can I amount to?" asked Dick dejectedly. "I cannot go and make a fortune, for I'm rich already. I can't found a great family, because ours has been as good a one for centuries as a fellow can wish, and besides that would take too long. I haven't the talent to be an artist. I haven't brains enough to be a professional man. Every one agrees on that. I am too small to be a soldier, and if I went into business it would only be a question of time before I'd lose my money instead of making any. They all agree on that too. All I can be is a gentleman, and no one seems to care anything about a gentleman any more. I believe your father would like me better if I were an adventurer."

"Oh, no, he wouldn't," interrupted Millicent. "But the colonel would like to see you once in awhile without such awfully good clothes on. Papa has had a hard struggle in this world, and he doesn't seem to have any confidence in any one who has not. He is always talking about the duty a man owes to the world to do something for it."

"I would be willing to do anything for the world I could, Millicent, but I don't know what to do, and don't believe I could do it if I did know."

"I believe if you had got angry and called him names when he refused to let me marry you he would have turned right around and said yes. But all you did was to pick up your hat and gloves, bow very politely, and say good evening and walk out. That's no way to handle papa; he needs an iron hand, and he gets it occasionally from his only daughter too." Here Millicent shook her head emphatically.

"But I respect your father too much, Milly, to say anything mean to him, and if I had, then he wouldn't have let me come to see you any more, and that would have been more than I could have stood."

"You're not like other men, Dick?"

"No, I'm afraid not. I suppose that's why they call me a dude. But I'm not a dude; I'm not silly. I can't get my clothes soiled, no matter how I try, and as I never seem to wear them out, I haven't got any that look like old ones. The fact is I can't help looking what I am—a boy who has been brought up in a kid glove. If I wore blue jeans and a flannel shirt they'd always look new."

"Why couldn't you get into a fight with some one?" suggested Millicent desperately.

"I'm afraid no one would fight with me, I'm so small," he answered.

"Papa was awfully delighted with the butcher's boy and the grocery boy the other day when they got into a fight in our back yard. It frightened me, but the colonel went out and gave them each a dollar, and laughed all the rest of the afternoon about it."

"I might get the boxing master at the club to give me a black eye; I don't suppose it would hurt very much. But if I did the colonel would find out that I didn't get it in a fight, and he would think that I had been trying to deceive him."

"Dick," said Millicent seriously, "I wonder if you are afraid?"

"I don't know what you mean."

"Afraid of the dark, or of danger, or anything like that—for instance, I'm afraid of the dark."

"No," answered Dick. "I don't think I am afraid of the dark. I don't know about anything else, for I don't believe I ever had anything to be afraid of."

Millicent sighed again very softly to herself. It was rather a hard state of affairs. Here was the man she wanted to marry; just the kind of a man she with her imperious ways could get along with beautifully; a boy whom she had known all her life; whose father had been her father's friend; whose mother had been her dead mother's friend; and a man, too, whom she loved—and always had—since she was a little girl in short dresses and he a boy in knee trousers, and they could not get married because in the eyes of her father he didn't amount to anything. Would he ever amount to anything? What did she care? Was he brave and manly? What did she care? Was he brave and manly?

The question gave her an inspiration. It wouldn't be much of a trial, but it would at least be a little bit of fun, and all they had done in all their courtship was to sit on opposite sides of the parlor and talk to each other. She rose and went out into the hall. Dick eyed her as she went out, but he never questioned anything she did, so he said nothing. She walked back to the stairs leading to the basement and looked down. Everything was absolutely dark. The light in the lower hall had been turned out and from this she knew that the servants had gone to bed. It was nearly midnight she noticed by the dining room clock. With a satisfied smile she walked on tiptoe and with a great pretense of fright back to the parlor.

"Dick," she said in a whisper that seemed quite terrified, "I heard some one down stairs, and I'm afraid it's a burglar. Would you just as lief go and see?"

"With pleasure," he said, in that calmly polite way he never forgot.

She smiled as she noticed that he carried his gloves in his hand as he would on the street, and felt unconsciously of his necktie to see if it were adjusted correctly. Dick walked to the head of the back stairs while she remained in the parlor peering out, half hidden by the portiere. He leaned far over and listened intently.

"Do you hear anything?" she asked in a whisper.

"Yes," he answered.

She smiled. "What does it sound like?" she continued.

"Like a man sawing," he answered.

She had hard work to prevent herself from laughing outright. She had been in the identical spot where Dick now stood but a moment before, and she knew that the basement was as still as the grave. It was his frightened imagination, that was all. She would see the thing out. Perhaps Dick was afraid after all. She whispered again.

"Do you want a revolver?" she asked.

"No," he answered. "I wouldn't know what to do with it if I had one." Then she saw him disappear down the stairs.

She went back into the parlor and picked up his hat. She smiled as she noticed how new it looked, just like everything else he had. Then she tried it on and stood before the glass wondering if it wouldn't make a pretty riding hat. She remembered that if any other man were to come back into the parlor and find her with his hat on her head he would promptly demand a kiss, after the good old custom.

But Dick—no, Dick would never think of such a thing, or dare to do it if he did. Presently she wondered why he was gone so long. He wasn't afraid of the dark after all. He must have decided on a very thorough search. She wished her father would come down stairs and discover that Dick had done at least that much in the world. But no; she could hear her father walking up and down the room immediately above her, thinking of all sorts of things that he called important, but which did not interest her at all. She was just beginning to feel lonely and to wish that Dick would get through and come back when she heard a dull sound, as though something heavy had fallen in the kitchen. There was silence for a moment after that, and then she heard a great crashing of glass and she heard Dick call lustily for the police. Her heart leaped up into her throat. She wanted to call him to come back to her as he loved her, but she could not utter a word. She ran to the front window in her fear and threw it open.

A stockily built fellow who looked gigantic in the half light of the street lamps was just making his escape through the gate and down the street, while right underneath her, bareheaded, but still with his immaculate gloves in his hand, Dick ran after him, still calling at the top of his voice for a policeman. She saw them go, forty feet apart, down the street at the best speed they could make. She saw them disappear from the light of one street lamp and come out into the light of another twice, and then she saw the stockily built fellow wheel quickly around; she saw a little sharp line of flame; she heard a loud report; and then—she fainted.

It was but half an hour later that a cab drove up to the colonel's door, and Dick alighted—not the immaculately clad Dick that he usually was, but Dick with a bloody handkerchief tied around his head, and with much dirt on his trousers, and his necktie all awry, and with no gloves at all. He did not have to ring at the door, for it was opened ere he was half way up the front steps by the colonel himself, who came out with his great grizzled hand outstretched toward him.

"I came back to get my hat and overcoat," Dick began to apologize.

"No, you didn't," said the colonel, shaking his hand heartily. "You came back to see Millicent. Did you get the fellow?"

"Yes, sir; a policeman caught him eventually, and he's in the station house now."

"We'll attend to him tomorrow," said the colonel. "In the meantime come in and see your sweetheart. She fainted, and I'll tell you right here that if you expect to wear a hat away from this house tonight it will have to be one of mine, for she has hugged that one of yours ever since the alarm was given, and it's rather out of shape."

Millicent, still very pale, was reclining in an easy chair when Dick entered, and a maid was rubbing her temples. She looked very much as though she wanted to cry. Undoubtedly she had been crying.

"Good evening, Milly," said Dick.

"Oh, Dick! did he hurt you?" she asked.

"He hit me over the head with something down in the kitchen just as I discovered him. But don't worry; the doctor said it wouldn't amount to anything."

And then of course Millicent did cry, and Dick stood staring at her and looking very foolish and very much as though, as usual, he did not know what to do; and probably he would still be standing there if the colonel, in his gruff voice, hadn't said to him:

"Go over and kiss her, my boy. Don't you see that's what she wants?"

"But I'm all blood and dirt," apologized Dick.

"Blood and dirt!" roared the colonel. "Blood and dirt! You ought to be proud of it. Why, you're the first member of your line who has had any blood and dirt on him since your great grandfather was wounded at Bunker Hill. Go and kiss her."

And Dick did, and it seemed to him that fortune had suddenly concluded to shower on him all her blessings when he heard the colonel saying as he went out of the room:

"I'll give you two just half an hour to decide when you are going to get married, and then you must say good night."

—T. W. Hall in Harper's Weekly.

How to Keep Young.

We find this circulating in the newspapers. The author is unknown to us. It contains much truth.

"Past grief, old angers, revenges, even past pleasures, constantly dwelt upon—all dead, decaying, or decayed thought—make a sepulcher of the soul, a cemetery of the body, and a weather-beaten monument of the face.

"This is age.

"The women who never grow old are the student women—those who daily drink in new chyle through momorizing, thoroughly analyzing, and perfectly assimilating subjects apart from themselves.

"Study is development—is eternal youth.

"The student woman who makes wise use of her acquisitions has no time to corrugate her brow with dread thought of the beauty-destroyer leaping fast behind her.

"Not considered or invited, old age keeps his distance. Brain culture, based on noble motive, means sympathy, heart gentleness, charity, graciousness, enlargement of sense, feeling, power. Such a being cannot become a fossil."

THE pedestrian who makes it a rule of his life to refrain from making a highway of the railroad track is not likely to be run down and killed or mutilated by a passing train. The woman who never uses coal oil to hasten the action of a reluctant fire is likely to escape death from an explosion of oil. The young gentleman who makes it a rule of his life never to point an empty revolver at another may feel pretty confident that he will never have the blood of a friend weighing upon his conscience and saddening his life. The young fellow who resists the blandishments of the woman whose steps take hold on death, and who comes to manhood with a pure soul in a clean body, will escape in age some of the physical horrors that follow hard upon the trail of licentiousness. He who turns a deaf ear to the importunities of pretended friends and resolutely refuses to indulge in his first drink, will assuredly never know the shame of a drunkard's life or the horrors of a drunkard's death. The girl who looks well to her ways, takes her mother into her confidence in every action of her life and cherishes virtue as the chief jewel of character will never know the agonies of remorse.—*Altoona Tribune.*

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